2009

HUMMER®

HUMMER®
H3

Owner's Handbook

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Important Notes About this Handbook

We thank you for choosing a General Motors product, and we want to assure you of our continuing commitment to your motoring pleasure and satisfaction.

This handbook should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle. Keep it with the vehicle when sold, to provide the next owner with important operating, safety and maintenance information.

Environment-friendly and recycled materials were used in the development and manufacture of your vehicle. The production methods used to make your vehicle are also environment-friendly.

Production waste is recycled, with some of the waste material recovered for re-use. Water requirements have been reduced to help conserve natural resources.

All information, illustrations and specifications in this handbook are based on the latest product information available at the time of printing. We reserve the right to make changes in the product without further notice.

The illustrations throughout the handbook are typical and are not intended to be exact representations of any part of your vehicle.

Please be aware that the vehicle you purchased may not be fitted with each option that is explained in this handbook.

This Owner's Handbook is supplemented by a Maintenance Schedule and Warranty and Owner Assistance Information booklet. Although we feel that this Owner's Handbook is complete, in that it covers the more important vehicle operating information, it is most valuable when used with the Maintenance Schedule.

When it comes to service, keep in mind that your dealer knows your vehicle best and is committed to your complete satisfaction. Your dealer invites you to return for all of your service needs both during and after the warranty period.

Should you have any concern that has not been handled to your satisfaction, follow the steps outlined in the "Maintenance Schedule and Warranty and Owner Assistance Information" booklet.

FOR CONTINUING SATISFACTION AND QUALITY, KEEP YOUR GM VEHICLE ALL GM. GENERAL MOTORS PARTS ARE IDENTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING TRADEMARK:

Genuine GM Parts

Use this handbook to learn about the features of your new vehicle and how they operate.

The handbook is intended to be used as a reference guide to help you to quickly identify and use the various features of your vehicle. For this reason, the handbook is organised according to feature location as opposed to feature operation.

It also includes some very important safety and maintenance information and even deals with some problems you may have while driving.

This handbook is divided into five sections:

- **Section 1: Instrumentation and Controls**

To get a general understanding of how the content of this handbook is organised, imagine yourself sitting in the driver's seat. Your attention is first focused on the instrument panel directly in front of you, then up and out to the mirrors, windows and doors and continuing back around the vehicle to the rear cargo area, then up to the overhead area and the roof. The content of this handbook is organised to follow this order. The vast majority of your vehicle's instruments and controls are built into these areas, and are discussed first in this handbook, in Section 1.

- **Section 2: Seats and Restraints**

  Next, focus on the centre of your vehicle: the seats and safety belts. Information about these features and about your vehicle's air bag system is covered in Section 2. Section 2 also includes any information pertaining to child restraints.

- **Section 3: Starting and Operating Instructions**

  Once you have been familiarised with your vehicle's instruments, controls, seats and restraint systems in Sections 1 and 2, Section 3 outlines your vehicle's starting and operating instructions. This section includes information about your keys and keyless entry (if fitted), about the ignition and vehicle starting, and about the transmission, transfer case (if fitted), parking, traction, steering, brake, and suspension systems. It also covers your vehicle's specific loading and towing capabilities.

- **Section 4: Service and Maintenance**

  The Service and Maintenance section:

  - contains fuel information
  - helps you locate the various components in your vehicle's engine compartment
  - offers basic maintenance and fluid information for the major, easily-accessible engine components (e.g., oil, coolant, transmission fluid, power steering fluid, brake fluid, refrigerant, washer fluid, battery)

- contains information about tyre inflation, inspection, rotation and replacement
- locates and describes your vehicle's fuses and circuit breakers
- contains some bulb replacement instructions and specifications
- includes major component specifications and capacities

- **Section 5: Problems on the Road**

  This section tells you how to handle certain problems you may have while driving. It covers:

  - jump starting your vehicle
  - towing your vehicle
  - engine overheating
  - changing a flat tyre

Each section begins with a brief table of contents to help you locate the information you want.

CAUTION AND NOTICE BOXES

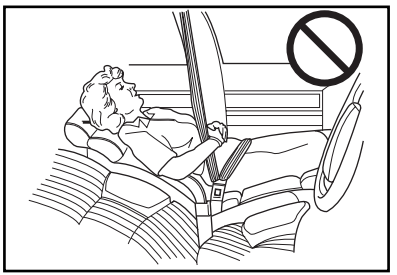
CAUTIONS and NOTICES alert you to conditions that may result in injury, or that may damage your vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Means: This can hurt people.

NOTICE

Means: This can damage your vehicle.



Seating Position

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is moving. The seat could jerk and cause a loss of control.

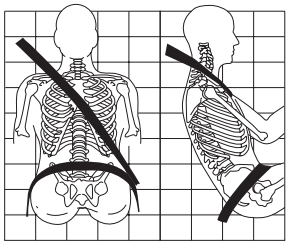
Sitting in a reclined position when your vehicle is in motion can be dangerous. Even if you buckle up, your safety belts can't do their job when the seatback is excessively reclined.

Safety Belts

⚠ *CAUTION*

Always wear your safety belt. Be sure it is adjusted properly at all times.

Do not let anyone ride where they cannot wear a safety belt properly. If you are in a crash and you are not wearing a safety belt, you can be seriously injured or killed. In the same crash, you might not be injured if you are buckled up. Always fasten your safety belt, and check that your passengers' belts are fastened properly, too.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Wearing a safety belt improperly could cause serious injury.

The lap part of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones, and you would be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force to your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries.

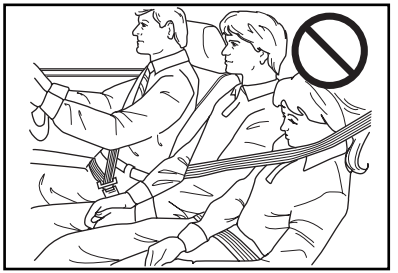
⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Wear your belt fitted closely against the body. Do not wear your shoulder belt under your arm. Make sure the belt is not twisted across your body.

You could be seriously injured if your belt is buckled in the wrong place. Always buckle your belt into the buckle nearest you.

⚠ CAUTION

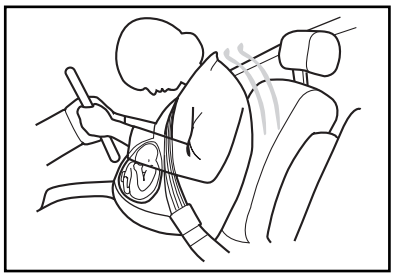
The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

A safety belt must be used by only one person at a time. Do not allow two children to share the same belt.

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

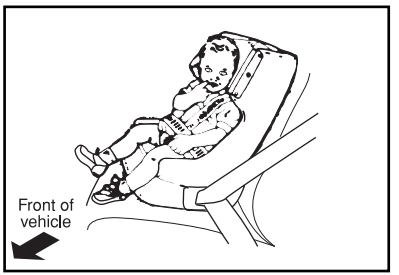
A pregnant woman should wear a lap-shoulder belt, and the lap portion should be worn as low as possible throughout the pregnancy.

Air Bags

⚠ CAUTION

Both the safety belt restraint system and the air bag restraint system are designed to best protect adults.

Anyone who is up against, or very close to, an inflating air bag could be seriously injured or killed.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Be sure that if children are too small to be well restrained by the safety belt system, that they are secured in an appropriate child restraint.

The presence of an air bag is not a substitute for a safety belt and is only effective in conjunction with the safety belts.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

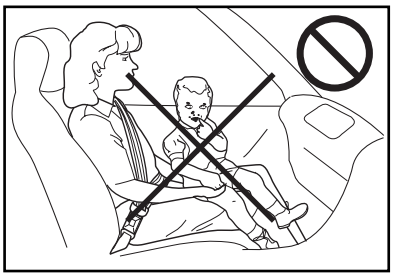
Air bags are designed to be used with the safety belts. Even with an air bag, if you are in a crash and not wearing a safety belt, your injuries could be much worse.

If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it could seriously injure you. Safety belts help keep you in position in case an air bag inflates in a collision. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still able to maintain control of the vehicle.

The path of an inflating air bag must be kept clear of any objects at all times.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

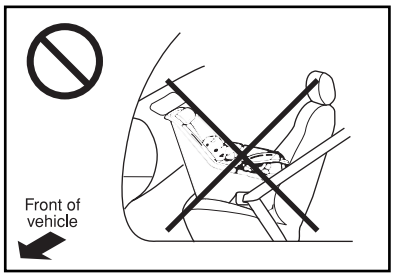
When an air bag inflates, it leaves dust in the air. This dust could cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing trouble. To avoid this, everyone in the vehicle should get out as soon as it is safe to do so. If you are unable to get out of the vehicle, then open a window or door.



Children and Safety Restraints

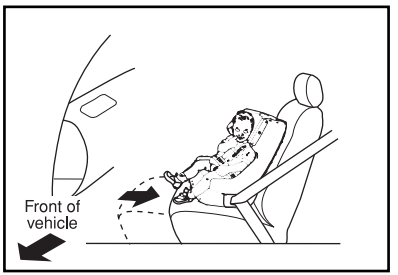
⚠ *CAUTION*

Never hold a baby in your arms while riding in a vehicle. During a crash a baby will become so heavy you can't hold it. For example, in a crash at only 40 km/h, a 5.5 kg baby will suddenly become a 110 kg force on your arms. The baby would be almost impossible to hold. Secure the baby in an infant restraint.



⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

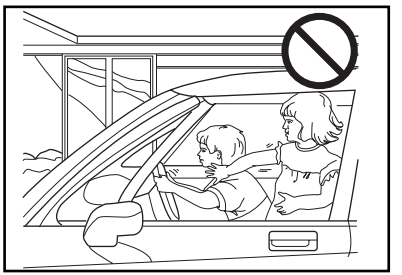
A rear-facing child restraint in the front seat could be pushed into the seatback by the front passenger's air bag if it inflates. A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured if this happens. In vehicles with the front passenger's inflatable restraint system, always secure a rear-facing child restraint in the rear seat.



⚠ *CAUTION*

Infants who must use rear-facing child restraints cannot ride safely in passenger air bag-fitted vehicles that do not have rear seats.

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.



Leaving Your Vehicle

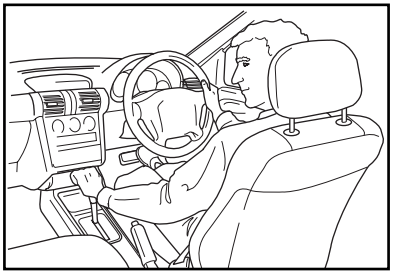
⚠ *CAUTION*

Avoid leaving your vehicle while the engine is running.

Do not leave children in the vehicle with the ignition key. They could operate the power windows or other controls and could even make the vehicle move. A child or others could be injured or even killed.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

It is very dangerous to leave children inside the vehicle for any extended period of time - especially in hot weather. When you leave the vehicle, take your children with you.



Vehicles with Automatic Transmissions

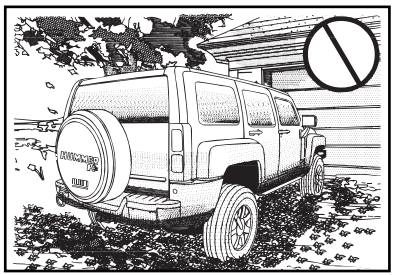
⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, observe the following precautions to ensure proper and safe operation. Otherwise, the vehicle may move suddenly and/or cause an accident.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- Be sure the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied when you leave your vehicle.
- Keep your foot firmly on the brake pedal and do not accelerate the engine when shifting out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral).
- Do not shift into **D** (Drive) or **R** (Reverse) when the engine is racing.
- Do not shift into **P** (Park) while the vehicle is moving.

Read Section 3, "Starting and Operating Instructions", for more information.



Exhaust Warnings

⚠ *CAUTION*

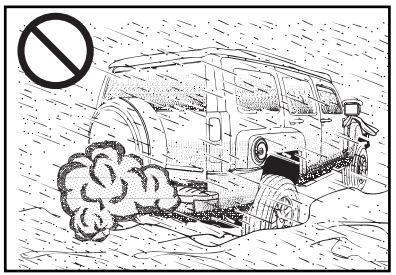
- Things that can burn can touch hot exhaust parts under your vehicle and ignite. Don't park over papers, leaves, dry grass or other things that can burn.
- Engine exhaust can kill. It contains carbon monoxide (CO) gas, which you can't see or smell. It can cause unconsciousness and death.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- Do not idle the engine in a closed-in place, such as the garage. Carbon monoxide (CO) gas could get into your vehicle.
- Idling the engine with the windows closed and the air conditioning fan off (if fitted), may allow dangerous exhaust fumes into your vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- It can also be very dangerous to drive with the boot, rear windows, hatch or rear doors open. If you must drive with one of these open or with their seal broken, make sure all other windows are closed and turn the fan on to the highest speed using any setting that brings in outside air. Doing this will force outside air into the vehicle.
- Do not drive faster than 50 km/h (30 mph) or farther than 80 km (50 miles).
- Make sure that no window, door, boot or hatch at the rear of the vehicle is open if you are pulling a trailer.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

- Engine exhaust may also be entering your vehicle if:
  - your exhaust system sounds strange or different
  - your vehicle gets rusty underneath
  - your vehicle has been damaged or improperly serviced
  - the base of your vehicle, especially your exhaust pipe, is blocked by snow or debris

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

If you suspect that exhaust is entering your vehicle, drive with all the windows open, turn the air conditioning (if fitted) on to any setting that circulates outside air and have the vehicle serviced immediately.

Water and Your Vehicle

⚠ CAUTION

After a car wash or driving through a puddle, the brakes may not work well. Apply light pedal pressure until the brakes work normally.

Do not drive through deep puddles. If water enters into an air inlet, it might damage the engine. If you must drive through a puddle, drive carefully so as not to allow the water to splash against the underbody of the vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

Flowing or rushing water creates strong forces. If you try to drive through flowing water, as you might at a low water crossing, your vehicle can be carried away. As little as 15 cm (6 inches) of flowing water can carry away a smaller vehicle. If this happens, you and other vehicle occupants could drown. Don't ignore police warning signs, and otherwise be very cautious about trying to drive through flowing water.

Driving on Hills

⚠ *CAUTION*

If you need to stop on a hill, do not hold the vehicle there with the accelerator pedal. This could damage the transmission. Apply the brakes to hold the vehicle in position.

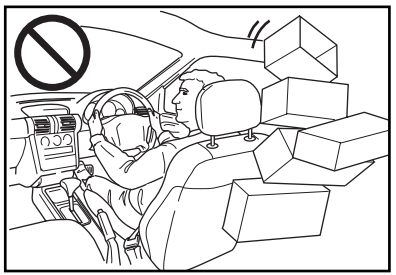
When you are going down a steep hill, use a lower shift range, along with the brakes, to control the vehicle's speed.

Do not coast down-hill in Neutral or with the ignition off. The brakes could overheat and you could have an accident.

Vehicle Loading

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not load your vehicle in excess of the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating or either Gross Axle Weight Rating. If you do, parts on your vehicle could break and it could change the way your vehicle handles. Overloading could result in loss of vehicle control and personal injury. It can also shorten the service life of your vehicle.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Things you put inside your vehicle can strike and injure people in a sudden stop or turn, or in a crash. Put things in the cargo area of your vehicle and try to spread the weight evenly. Never stack things inside the vehicle any higher than the seatbacks. Do not leave unsecured child restraints inside the vehicle. Try to secure anything that is carried inside the vehicle.

Fuel and Other Flammable Materials

⚠ CAUTION

Turn off the engine before refuelling.

When you open the fuel filler cap, open it slightly at first to release the pressure inside the tank, then turn it all the way.

Never fill a portable fuel container while it is in your vehicle.

Dispense petrol only into approved containers.

Do not smoke while pumping petrol.

Do not carry combustible materials, such as petrol, in the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Do not put paper or flammable items in an ashtray. They may catch fire from a cigarette.

To allow room for fuel expansion in the fuel tank (caused by heat from the engine), fill the tank only until the pump's automatic nozzle shuts off.

Batteries

⚠ CAUTION

Vehicle batteries can hurt you. They contain acid and electricity that can burn and gas that can explode or ignite. Use care and follow any applicable instructions when working near a battery.

Do not let battery fluid touch your skin. If you do get it in your eyes or on your skin, flush the place with water and get medical help immediately.

Do not use a match or flame near a vehicle's battery. If you need more light, use a flashlight.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

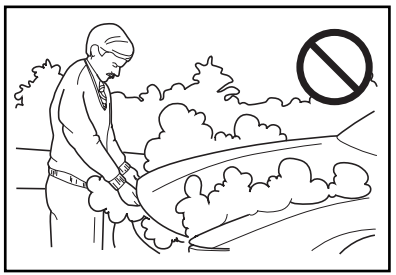
Every new GM vehicle uses a battery that requires no maintenance. However, if another battery has filler caps, be sure the right amount of fluid is there. If it is low, add water to make sure that there is no explosive gas present.

Towing Your Vehicle

⚠ CAUTION

To help avoid injury to you or others:

- Do not let anyone ride in a vehicle that is being towed.
- Do not tow faster than safe or posted speeds.
- Be sure to secure any loose or damaged parts.
- Never get under a vehicle after it has been lifted.
- Always use separate safety chains on each side of the vehicle.



Engine Compartment

⚠ CAUTION

Steam from an overheated engine can burn you badly. Stay away from the engine if you see or hear steam coming from it.

Be careful when working around the engine compartment. Some engine parts can get very hot and could burn you.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Exercise extreme caution around the electric engine fan. It sometimes starts by itself, even when the engine is not running.

Cooling System

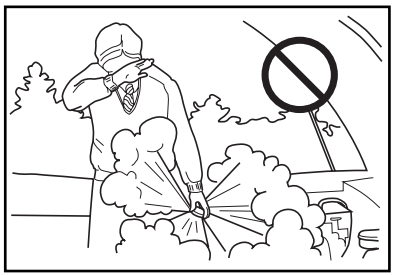
⚠ CAUTION

Do not run the engine if the coolant is leaking. If the vehicle loses all coolant, it could cause an engine fire and you could be burnt.

Adding only plain water or a liquid other than the recommended coolant can be dangerous. The engine could overheat, but you would not get the overheat warning. The engine could catch on fire and you or others could be burnt.

⚠ CAUTION

Under some conditions the ethylene glycol in engine coolant is combustible. To avoid being burnt, **do not** spill coolant on the exhaust system or on hot engine parts. If you have any doubt, have this operation performed by a qualified technician.



⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the cap when the engine and cooling system are hot.

Changing a Flat Tyre

⚠ *CAUTION*

Changing a tyre can cause injury. The vehicle can slip off the jack and injure you or other people.

Getting under a vehicle when it is jacked up is dangerous. If the vehicle slips off the jack, you could be badly injured or killed. Never get under a vehicle when it is supported only by a jack.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

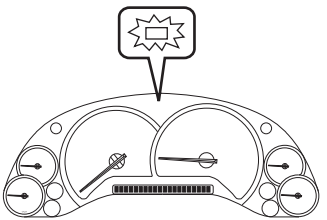
Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

System Problems

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving with the brake warning light on can lead to an accident. Have the brakes checked immediately if the brake warning light stays on.

Do not keep driving with low oil pressure. Your engine could overheat and may catch on fire. You or others could be burnt. Check the oil as soon as possible and have your vehicle serviced.



⚠ *CAUTION*

If any warning light on the instrument panel illuminates while you are driving, immediately park your vehicle in a safe place, and follow the instructions in this handbook.

If the engine stalls while you are driving, the power-assisted brake and steering systems will not work properly, and braking and steering will require substantial effort. Try to pull over to a safe place before your vehicle stops.

NOTICE

Additional electronic equipment, such as a CB radio, mobile phone, navigation package or two-way radio, may interfere with the operation of your vehicle's engine, radio or other electronic systems and even damage them. Please consult with an authorised GM dealer before installing electronic equipment.

Additional Safety Cautions

⚠ *CAUTION*

Drinking and driving is very dangerous. Your reflexes, perceptions, attentiveness and judgment can be affected by even a small amount of alcohol. You can have a serious, or even fatal collision if you drive after drinking. Please don't drink and drive or ride with a driver who has been drinking. Ride home in a cab or designate a driver who will not drink.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

Medical research shows that alcohol in a person's system can make crash injuries worse. This is especially true of injuries to the brain, spinal cord or heart. This means that when any person who has been drinking - whether a driver or a passenger - is in a crash, that person's chance of being killed or permanently disabled is higher than if the person had not been drinking.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Unlocked doors can be dangerous. Make sure to lock all doors while riding in the vehicle.

Turn the cruise control switch off when you are not using it.

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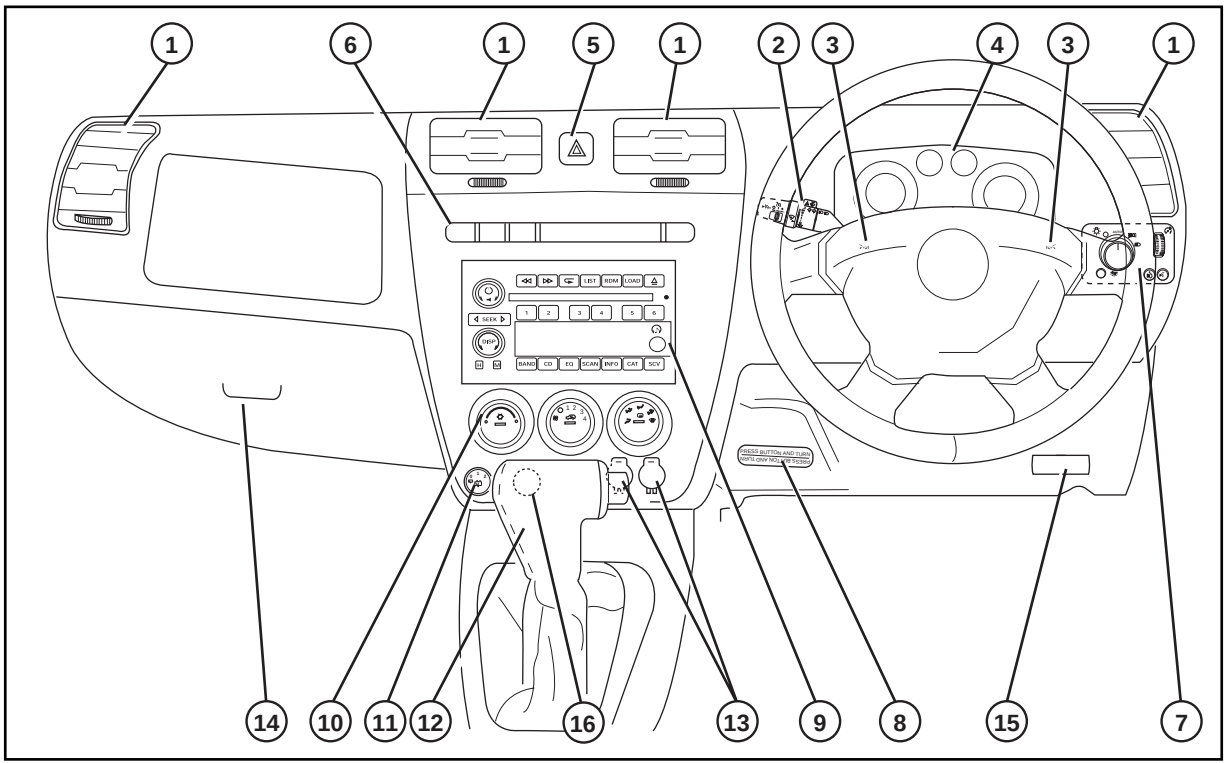
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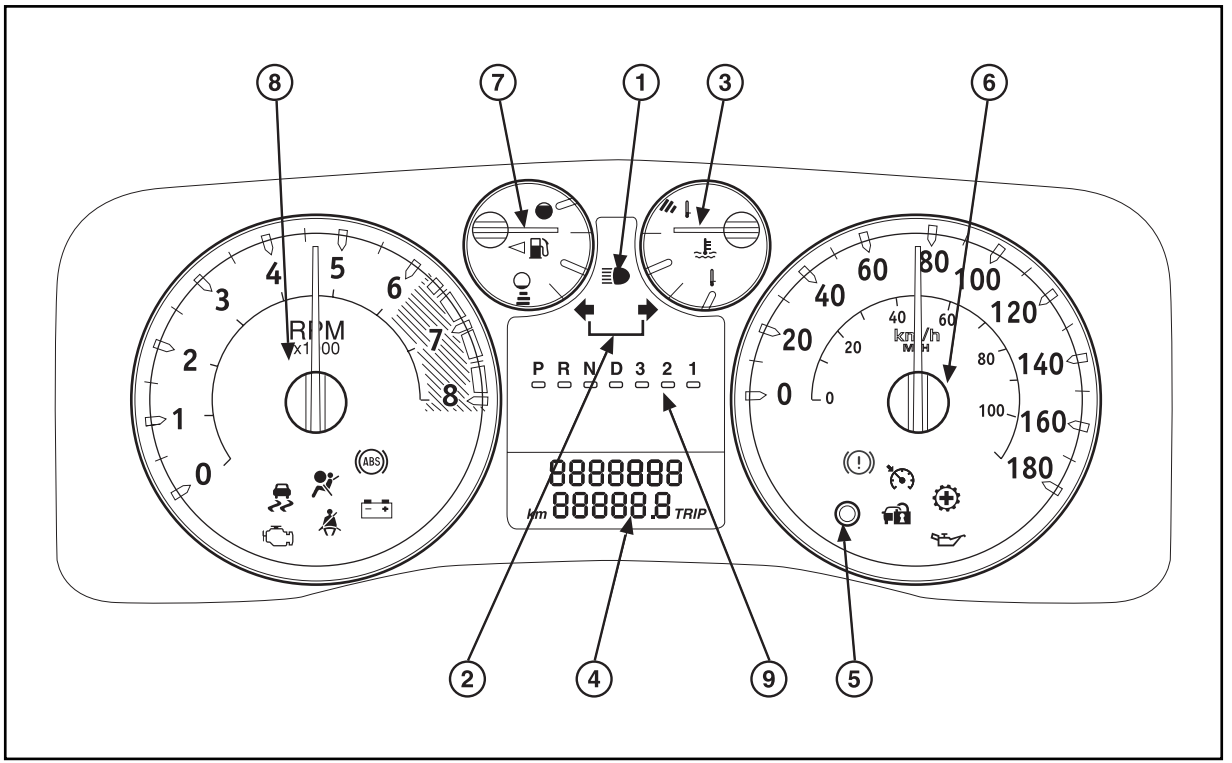
■ DASH-MOUNTED INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

1. Air Vents
2. Multi-function Lever
3. Horn
4. Instrument Cluster
5. Hazard Warning Flashers Switch
6. System Status Indicators and Controls
   - Transfer Case Buttons
   - Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator
   - Locking Rear Axle Control (If fitted)
   - Locking Front Axle Control (If fitted)
   - Stabilitrak® Button/Traction Control Button (vehicles not fitted with locking front axle)
7. Main Light Controls
8. Park Brake
9. Audio System (If fitted)
10. Heater/Air Conditioner
11. Rear Window Wiper/Washer Switch
12. Gear Shift Lever
13. Accessory Power Outlets
14. Glove Box
15. Bonnet Release
16. Stabilitrak® Button/Traction Control Button (vehicles fitted with locking front axle)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INSTRUMENT CLUSTER

The instrument cluster shown is typical. Your actual cluster may vary depending on the particular options included in your vehicle.

The instrument cluster is designed to let you know at a glance how your vehicle is running.

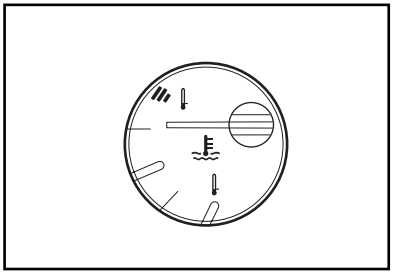
For information about the various warning lights located on your instrument cluster or elsewhere in your vehicle, see "Warning Lights" later in this section.

1. High Beam Indicator

The indicator light turns on when the headlights are set to high beams.

2. Turn Signal Indicators

An arrow will flash in the direction of the turn or lane change when the turn signal is activated.



3. Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge

This gauge shows the engine coolant temperature. If the pointer moves into the shaded warning area, the engine is too hot!

If the engine coolant has overheated, turn the engine off immediately. See Sections 4 and 5 for more information on your vehicle's cooling system.

4. Driver Information Centre Display

Use the trip odometer reset button to scroll through the following displays:

- Odometer
- Trip Odometer
- Oil Life Monitor
- Language Selection Menu
- Automatic Door Locks
- Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation

See "Driver Information Centre" later in this section for information.

5. Trip Odometer Reset Button

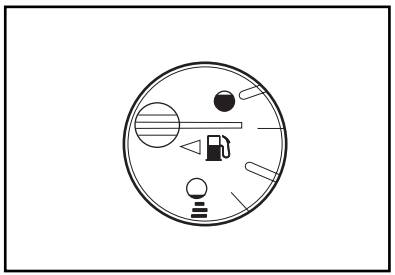
Press this button to set or reset Driver Information Centre features and to turn off or acknowledge messages.

See "Driver Information Centre" later in this section for information.

6. Speedometer

The speedometer displays the vehicle's speed.

The reading will be indicated in metric units of KM/H (kilometres per hour) and in US-English units of MPH (miles per hour).



7. Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge shows how much fuel is in the fuel tank. The fuel gauge works only when the ignition switch is on.

When the gauge needle approaches the low fuel symbol, **LOW FUEL** will appear on the Driver Information Centre display.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section for more information.

When the gauge first indicates empty there is still a little fuel left, but you should refill the tank as soon as possible.

The arrow on the gauge indicates the side of the vehicle where the fuel door is located.

8. Tachometer

The tachometer displays the engine speed in thousands of revolutions per minute (RPM).

NOTICE

Do not operate the engine with the tachometer in the shaded warning area, or engine damage may occur.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

9. Gear Selector Position Indicator (Automatic Transmissions)

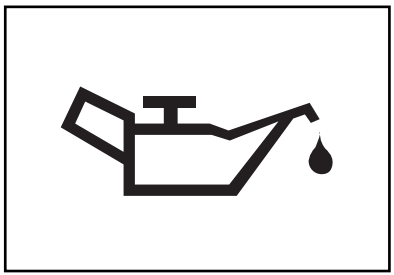
The indicator shows you what position your gear shift lever is in. See Section 3 for more information.

Warning Lights

Your vehicle has a number of warning lights.

The warning lights go on when there may be or there is a problem with one of your vehicle's functions. Some warning lights come on briefly when you turn the ignition key just to let you know they're working properly.

Your vehicle also has a Driver Information Centre that works along with the warning lights and gauges. See "Driver Information Centre" later in this section.



Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light

This light should come on briefly as you start the engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

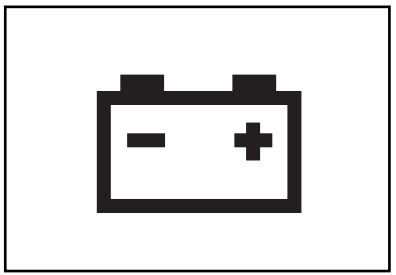
If you have a problem with the oil, this light may stay on after you start the engine, or come on while you are driving. This indicates that oil is not going through the engine quickly enough to keep it lubricated. The engine could be low on oil, or could have some other oil problem. Have it fixed right away.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not keep driving with low oil pressure. Your engine could overheat and may catch on fire. You or others could be burnt. Check the oil as soon as possible and have your vehicle serviced.

NOTICE

Engine damage due to neglected oil problems can be costly to repair and is not covered by your warranty.



Charging System Light

This light should come on when the ignition is on but the engine is not running, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

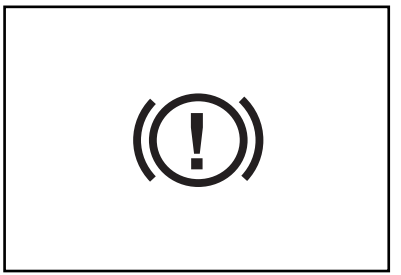
If it stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

Have it checked right away.

Driving while this light is on could flatten your battery.

If there is a problem with the battery charging system, a message will be displayed. See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section.

If you must drive a short distance with the light on, turn off all your accessories, such as the radio and climate controls.



Brake System Warning Light

Your vehicle has "dual" brake systems. If one system fails, the other system can still stop your vehicle.

This light should come on briefly as you start your engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If the light comes on while you are driving, pull over and stop carefully.

The brake pedal may be harder to push or it may go closer to the floor. It may take longer to stop.

If the light stays on, have the vehicle towed for service. The brake system should be inspected right away.

This light also comes on when you set your park brake while the ignition is on.

If the light does not come on when the park brake is set, have your vehicle serviced.

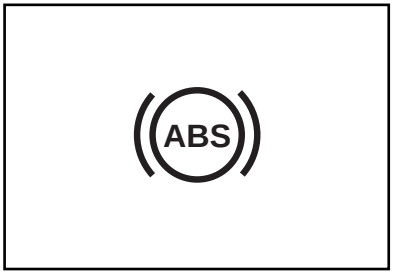
The light stays on until the ignition is turned off or the park brake is fully released.

If it stays on after the park brake is fully released, it means you may have a brake problem.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving with the brake warning light on can lead to an accident. Have the brakes checked immediately if the brake warning light stays on.

Have the vehicle towed for service.



Anti-lock Brake System Warning Light

This light should come on briefly as you start your engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If it stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

A text message may also appear in the Driver Information Centre display.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section for more information.

Stop as soon as possible and turn the ignition off. Then start the engine to reset the system.

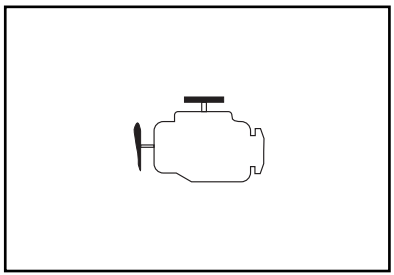
If the light still stays on, or if it comes on again while you're driving, your vehicle needs service. Until you get it fixed, the brakes will still work, but without the anti-lock feature.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving with any brake warning light on can lead to an accident. Have the brakes checked immediately if any brake warning light stays on.

If the regular brake system warning light is also on, the vehicle does not have anti-lock brakes and there is a problem with the regular brakes. Pull off the road and stop carefully. Have the vehicle towed for service.

See "Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.



Malfunction Indicator Light

This light monitors the fuel, ignition and emission control systems.

This light should come on when the ignition is on but the engine is not running, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If it stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

Problems with the system may be detected before they are apparent.

Have it checked right away.

NOTICE

If you keep driving your vehicle with this light on, after a while, your emission controls may not work as well, your fuel economy may not be as good and your engine may not run as smoothly. This could lead to costly repairs that may not be covered by your warranty.

NOTICE (Continued)

Modifications made to the engine, transmission, exhaust, intake or fuel system of your vehicle or the replacement of the original tyres with other than those of the same Tyre Performance Criteria can affect your vehicle's emission controls and may cause this light to come on. Modifications to these systems could lead to costly repairs not covered by your warranty.

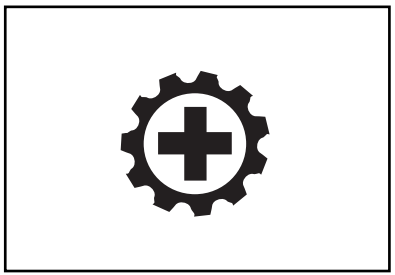
See "Accessories and Modifications" for more information.

In order for your vehicle to pass an inspection of its emission control equipment, the Malfunction Indicator Light must be working properly.

- If the engine is running, the light must be off.
- If the ignition is on and the engine is off, the light must be on.

If you have recently replaced the battery in your vehicle, or if the battery has flattened, the vehicle's on-board diagnostic system may determine that the vehicle is not ready for inspection. It may take several days of routine driving in order for the diagnostic system to have enough data for the inspection.

If the vehicle has been driven for several days (with a fully charged battery) prior to the inspection, but the vehicle still does not pass for lack of on-board diagnostic system readiness, see your dealer or a qualified service centre to prepare the vehicle for inspection.



Shift Indicator Light (Manual Transmission Only)

This light will show you when to shift to the next higher gear in order to maintain better fuel economy.

Be sure to consider the legal speed limit, surrounding traffic speeds and weather conditions when shifting.

The light may flash when you accelerate. This is normal.

Ignore this light when you downshift.

Also ignore this light if your vehicle has four-wheel drive and the transfer case is in four-wheel low.

Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light

This light should come on briefly as you start the engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

The light will flash when the system is limiting wheel spin.

The light will come on when the system is turned off.

If the light stays on, or if it comes on while you're driving when you have not turned off Stabilitrak/ Traction Control, there may be a problem with this system.

When this warning light is on, the traction control system will not limit wheel spin and/or the Stabilitrak® system will not assist with vehicle control.

Adjust your driving accordingly.

A text message may also appear in the Driver Information Centre display.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section for more information.

See "Traction Control System" later in this section for more information.

Also, see "Stabilitrak® System" later in this section for more information.

NOTE:

When the transfer case is in four-wheel low lock mode, Stabilitrak is automatically disabled.

See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" in Section 3 for more information.

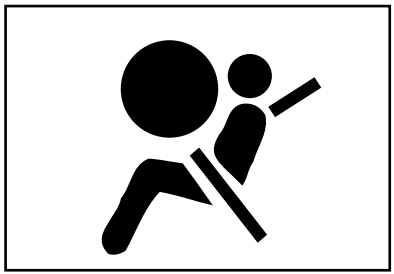
Safety Belt Reminder Light

See "Safety Belts" in Section 2 for information.

Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

The passenger safety belt reminder light is located on the instrument panel.

See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.



Air Bag Light

The air bag light on your instrument cluster flashes when you start the vehicle to indicate that the restraint is in good working order.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

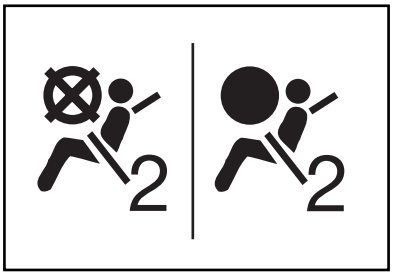
If it stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

Have the vehicle serviced right away.

⚠ CAUTION

If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system. The air bags may not inflate in a crash, or they may inflate even when there hasn't been a crash. To avoid injury to yourself or others, have the vehicle serviced right away.

See Section 2 for more information on the air bag system.



Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator

This light is located on the instrument panel.

See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.

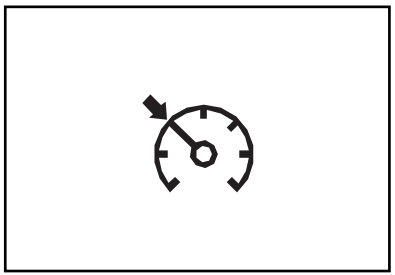
Security System Light

This light should come on briefly as you start the engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

See "PASS-Key® III Plus Electronic Immobiliser System" in Section 3 for information on the PASS-Key® system.

Also, see "Theft Deterrent System" in Section 3 for more information about this light.



Cruise Control Light

This light turns on whenever you set the cruise control.

See "Cruise Control" later in this section for more information.

DRIVER INFORMATION CENTRE

The Driver Information Centre gives you the status of many of your vehicle's systems.

The display is located at the bottom of the instrument cluster.

If the system senses a problem, a message will appear on the display.

To clear a message from the Driver Information Centre display, press the trip odometer reset button.

Some messages may not be cleared until the problem is fixed.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section for more information.

Driver Information Centre Displays

Press and release the trip odometer reset button to scroll through the following displays:

- Odometer
- Trip Odometer
- Oil Life Monitor
- Language Selection Menu
- Automatic Door Locks
- Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation

Odometer

The odometer shows how far your vehicle has been driven.

The reading will be indicated in metric units of kilometres.

To view the odometer reading while the engine is not running, press the trip odometer reset button (located on the instrument cluster).

Trip Odometer

To view the trip odometer, press the trip odometer reset button until the word **TRIP** appears on the display.

The trip odometer can tell you how far your vehicle has been driven since you last set the trip odometer to zero.

The reading will be indicated in metric units of kilometres.

To set the trip odometer to zero, display the trip odometer, then press and hold the reset button.

Oil Life Monitor

After you change the oil, you need to reset the oil life monitor.

1. With the ignition on and the engine off, repeatedly push the trip odometer reset button until **OIL LIFE RESET** is displayed in the Driver Information Centre.
2. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button until you hear several beeps.
3. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

If the **CHANGE OIL** message comes back on, the system did not reset. Repeat this procedure if the message stays on.

If you do not reset the system, the monitor will not work correctly.

The oil life monitor should only be reset after an oil change.

If the system is ever reset accidentally, change the oil at 5000 km (3,000 miles) since your last oil change and reset the system again.

It is the owner's responsibility to check the engine oil level regularly.

Even if the oil life system does not indicate that an oil change is necessary, the engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year.

See "Engine Oil" in Section 4 for more information.

Change the engine oil at the intervals recommended in the Maintenance Schedule.

See the Maintenance Schedule for more information.

Language

Your vehicle's Driver Information Centre display has a three-language capability.

If you wish to change the language from what the system is currently set for, do the following:

1. Turn the ignition on but do not start the engine.
2. Close all doors, including the swing-gate, and the bonnet.

   If **DOORS** appears on the display, repeat this step.
3. Press and release the trip odometer reset button. Press and release the trip odometer reset button again until the current language setting appears on the display.

4. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button until the next setting appears.
5. Repeat the previous step until the preferred setting appears.

   All information on the display will appear in the selected language.

You can scroll through and activate one of the following feature settings:

- **ENGLISH** (US Language)

  All information is displayed in the English language.
- **FRANÇAIS** (French Language)

  All information is displayed in the French language.
- **DEUTSCH** (German Language)

  All information is displayed in the German language.

Automatic Door Locks

This feature allows you to customise your automatic door locks to suit your needs.

To program this feature to the desired setting:

1. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

   Leave the key in the ignition switch.
2. Press and hold the power door lock switch until the current door lock mode appears in the display.
3. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button to scroll to the next setting.

4. Repeat the previous step until the preferred setting appears.
5. Briefly press the trip odometer reset button to select the preferred setting.

You can scroll through and activate one of the following feature settings:

- **LOCK 1**

  This is the default setting.

  In an automatic transmission vehicle with this feature, all of the doors automatically lock when you shift out of **P** (Park). They automatically unlock when you shift back into **P** (Park).

  In a manual transmission vehicle with this feature, the doors automatically lock when the vehicle's speed exceeds 24 km/h (15 mph), and automatically unlock when the key is removed from the ignition.

- **LOCK 2**

  In an automatic transmission vehicle, all doors automatically lock when you shift out of **P** (Park).

  The driver's door automatically unlocks when you shift into **P** (Park).

  In a manual transmission vehicle with this feature, the doors automatically lock when the vehicle's speed exceeds 24 km/h (15 mph).

  The driver's door automatically unlocks when the key is removed from the ignition.

- **LOCK 3**

  In an automatic transmission vehicle, all doors automatically lock when you shift out of **P** (Park).

  In a manual transmission vehicle with this feature, the doors automatically lock when the vehicle's speed exceeds 24 km/h (15 mph).

  With this setting activated, the doors will not automatically unlock.

Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation

This feature allows you to select feedback options for keyless entry transmitter functions.

To program this feature to the desired setting:

1. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

   Leave the key in the ignition switch.
2. Press and hold the lock and unlock buttons on the transmitter together until the current feedback option appears in the display.
3. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button until the next setting appears.
4. Repeat the previous step until the preferred setting appears.
5. Briefly press the trip odometer reset button to select the preferred setting.

You can scroll through and activate one of the following feature settings:

- **RFA 1** (remote function actuator 1)

  This is the default setting.

  The turn signals will flash any time the lock or unlock button is pressed.

- **RFA 4** (remote function actuator 4)

  You will not receive any feedback when locking or unlocking your vehicle.

Driver Information Centre Messages

These messages will appear if a problem is sensed in one of your vehicle's systems.

If more than one problem is detected, the messages will appear one behind the other.

To acknowledge a message and remove it from the display, press the trip odometer reset button.

Some messages may not be cleared until the problem is fixed.

- **AC OFF**

  This message is displayed with the **ENG HOT** message.

  The engine coolant temperature is too hot.

  See "Engine Overheating" in Section 5 for more information.

  The air conditioning system should turn off automatically.

- **ABS FAULT**

  Appears when there is a problem with the anti-lock brake system.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  For more information, see "Anti-lock Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.

- **BRAKES**

  Appears if there is a problem with the brake system.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  See "Brakes" in Section 3 for more information on the brake system.

  Also, see "Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.

- **CHANGE OIL**

  Appears when the life of the engine oil has expired and the oil should be replaced.

  After the oil change message comes on, change the engine oil as soon as possible within the next 1000 km (600 miles).

  See Section 4 for more information on checking the oil.

  After you change the oil, you need to reset the oil life monitor.

  See "Driver Information Centre" earlier in this section for information on the engine oil life monitor.

  Also see the Maintenance Schedule booklet for more information.

- **DOORS**

  Appears when one or more of the doors or the bonnet is open or ajar.

  Close the doors or the bonnet to clear the message.

- **ENG HOT**

  Appears when the coolant temperature is too hot.

  Check the engine coolant temperature gauge.

  See "Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge" earlier in this section.

  See your dealer immediately if you suspect the system is not performing properly.

- **FLUID**

  Appears when the ignition is on and the brake fluid level is low. Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

  Check the brake fluid level.

  See "Brake Master Cylinder Fluid" in Section 4.

- **HSA ON** (hill start assist on)

  Appears when the Hill Start Assist feature is enabled.

  See "Hill Start Assist" in Section 3 for more information.

- **LOW FUEL**

  Warns that the fuel level in the fuel tank is low. Stop for fuel soon.

  Check the fuel gauge.

- **OIL**

  Appears when the engine oil pressure is low.

  See "Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light" earlier in this section.

- **PARK BRK**

  Appears when the park brake is set.

  See "Park Brake" under "Brakes" in Section 3 for more information.

  Also, see "Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.

- **REDUCED POWER**

  Appears when engine power is being reduced.

  This also can affect the vehicle's ability to accelerate.

  If this message appears with no reduction in vehicle performance, proceed to your destination. The next time the vehicle is driven, acceleration and speed may be reduced. Drive at a reduced speed.

  If the message stays on, take the vehicle to the dealer as soon as possible to have the system checked.

  If this message continues to appear, have the system repaired as soon as possible.

- **SERV 4WD**

  Appears if there is a problem with the full-time four-wheel drive system.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" in Section 3 for more information.

- **SERVICE CHARG SYS**

  Appears if there is a problem with the battery charging system.

  The battery will not be charging at an optimal rate and the vehicle will lose the ability to enter the fuel economy mode.

  You may continue to drive the vehicle.

  Take the vehicle to the dealer as soon as possible to have the system checked.

  The Charging System Light may also appear on the instrument cluster.

  See "Charging System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section for more information.

- **SERVICE STAB SYS**

  Appears if your stability enhancement system is malfunctioning.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  See "Stabilitrak System" later in this section for more information.

  The Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **SERV VEH**

  Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

- **STAB SYS OFF** (stability system off)

  Appears when the traction control and Stabilitrak systems are turned off. Adjust your driving accordingly.

  See "Stabilitrak System" later in this section for more information.

  The Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **TRAC OFF**

  Appears when the traction control system is turned off manually using the traction control button.

  See "Traction Control System" later in this section.

  The Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **TRACTION FAULT**

  Appears if there is a problem with the Traction Control System.

  Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

  See "Traction Control System" later in this section.

  The Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **TURN SIGNAL**

  Appears if a turn signal is left on for more than 1.2 km (3/4 mile).

  See "Turn Signal" under "Multi-function Lever" later in this section for more information.

LIGHTS

The main light switch is on the instrument panel. See "Lights", later in this section, for more information.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

Your vehicle is fitted with a heating and air conditioning system. See "Heating and Air Conditioning" later in this section for more information on how to operate the system.

SOUND SYSTEM AND CLOCK (IF FITTED)

See "Sound System and Clock", later in this section, to find out how to operate your vehicle's radio.

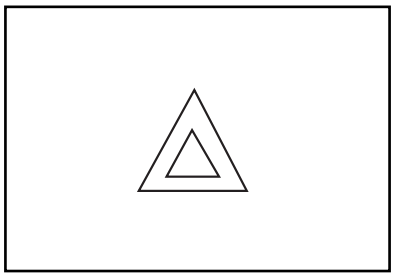
BONNET RELEASE

Use the bonnet release handle, located on the lower driver's side of the instrument panel, to open the bonnet. See Section 4 for more information.

PARK BRAKE

The park brake handle is located near the left side of the steering wheel. The handle is used to set and release the park brake.

See "Park Brake" in Section 3 for more information on how to properly set and release the park brake.



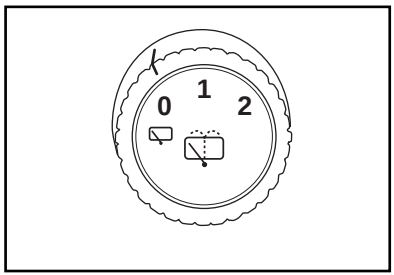
HAZARD WARNING FLASHER

Use hazard warning flashers to warn others of emergency conditions or when your vehicle is in a traffic hazard.

The hazard warning flasher button is located at the centre of the instrument panel.

Press the flasher button to make your front and rear turn signal lights flash on and off.

To turn the flasher off, press the button again. When the flasher is on, your turn signals won't work.



REAR WIPER/WASHER CONTROL

Your vehicle is fitted with a rear wiper for the rear window.

The control is located on the instrument panel, below the climate control system.

To turn the rear wiper on, turn the control to **1** or **2**.

- For a low-speed wiper cycle, turn the control to **1**.
- For a faster wiper cycle, turn the control to **2**.

To turn the rear wiper off, turn the control to **0**.

Press ⌓ to wash and wipe the rear window.

The rear washer uses the same fluid bottle as the windscreen washer.

If you can wash your windscreen but not your rear window, the fluid level may be low.

SYSTEM STATUS INDICATORS AND CONTROLS

The following indicators and controls are located at the centre of the instrument panel:

- Transfer Case Controls

  See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" in Section 3 for more information.

- Locking Rear Axle Control (If fitted)

  See "Locking Rear Axle" in Section 3 for information.

- Locking Front Axle Control (If fitted)

  See "Locking Front Axle" in Section 3 for information.

- Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator

  See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.

- Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

  See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.

- Stabilitrak® Button/Traction Control Button (vehicles not fitted with locking front axle)

  See "Traction Control System" later in this section for more information.

  Also, see "Stabilitrak® System" later in this section for more information.

■ TRACTION CONTROL SYSTEM

This system automatically limits wheel spin under slippery road conditions.

The system comes on automatically when you start the engine.

When the system senses that any of the wheels are spinning or beginning to lose traction, it reduces engine power to limit wheel spin.

You may feel or hear the system working, but this is normal.

Under certain conditions, the system may operate on dry roads. When this occurs, a temporary reduction in acceleration power is normal.

When the system is limiting wheel spin, the Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light flashes.

Turning the traction control system off on some surfaces, such as deep snow and loose gravel, will assist vehicle motion at lower speeds.

Press and release the Stabilitrak®/Traction Control button to turn the system off.

- For vehicles fitted with a locking front axle, the Stabilitrak®/Traction Control button is located on the instrument panel below the climate control system.
- The button is located on the instrument panel above the sound system for vehicles not fitted with a locking front axle.

The Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

The following message will appear in the Driver Information Centre display:

- **STAB SYS OFF** (stability system off)

Adjust your driving accordingly.

Press the button again to turn the system back on.

The Driver Information Centre will display the **TRACTION FAULT** message if a problem has been detected in the traction control system or the anti-lock brake system.

The Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off and will not limit wheel spin.

Adjust your driving accordingly.

Have the vehicle serviced.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" earlier in this section for more information.

NOTE:

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the traction control system begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage.

Once conditions are back to normal, you may turn the cruise control back on.

For more information, see "Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

■ STABILITRAK® SYSTEM

This system selectively applies any one of the brakes to help maintain directional control in difficult driving conditions.

When the system senses that there is a discrepancy between the intended path and the direction the vehicle is travelling, it selectively applies the brakes to help steer the vehicle.

The system comes on automatically when you start the engine.

When you first start the vehicle and begin to drive away, the Stabilitrak system performs several diagnostic checks to ensure that there are no problems.

You may feel or hear the system working, but this is normal.

You should always leave the system on. However you can turn Stabilitrak® off using the Stabilitrak®/Traction Control button.

The button is located on the instrument panel above the sound system for vehicles not fitted with a locking front axle.

For vehicles fitted with a locking front axle, the Stabilitrak®/Traction Control button is located on the instrument panel below the climate control system.

Press and hold the Stabilitrak®/Traction Control button to turn the Stabilitrak system off.

The Traction Control System will also be turned off.

The Stabilitrak®/Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

The following message will appear in the Driver Information Centre display:

- **STAB SYS OFF** (stability system off)

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" earlier in this section for more information.

When this message is displayed, the system is not operational and you should adjust your driving accordingly.

Press the button again to turn the system back on.

SERVICE STAB SYS (service stability system) will appear on the Driver Information Centre if your stability enhancement system is malfunctioning. See "Driver Information Centre Messages" earlier in this section for more information.

When this message is displayed, the system is not operational and you should adjust your driving accordingly.

When the transfer case is in four-wheel low lock mode, Stabilitrak is automatically disabled.

See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" in Section 3 for more information.

NOTE:

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the Stabilitrak system activates, the cruise control will automatically disengage.

Once conditions are back to normal, you may turn the cruise control back on.

■ ACCESSORY POWER OUTLETS

Outlets can be used to plug in electrical equipment such as a mobile telephone, CB radio, etc.

The front power outlets are located at the lower centre of the instrument panel.

The rear power outlet is located in the rear compartment.

To use an outlet, remove the cap.

When not in use, always cover the outlets with the protective caps.

NOTICE

Maximum load of any electrical equipment should not exceed 20 amps.

Leaving electrical equipment on for extended periods of time when the ignition is off can flatten the battery.

Any resulting damage would not be covered by your warranty.

Always turn off any electrical equipment that is not in use.

Certain electrical accessories may not be compatible with the power outlets in your vehicle. Use of such accessories may result in blown vehicle or adaptor fuses. If you experience a problem, see your dealer for more information on the accessory power outlets.

NOTICE

Adding some electrical equipment to your vehicle can damage it or keep other things from working properly. This damage wouldn't be covered by your warranty. Check with your dealer before adding electrical equipment and never use anything that exceeds the fuse rating.

When adding electrical equipment, be sure to follow the proper installation instructions included with the equipment.

NOTICE

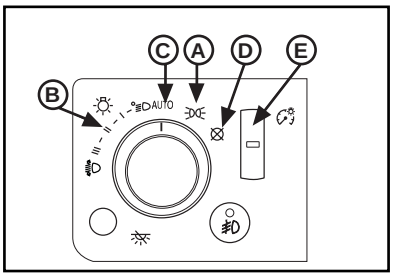
Power outlets are designed for accessory plugs only. Do not hang any type of accessory or bracket from the plug. Improper use of the power outlet may result in damage not covered by your warranty.

■ LIGHTS

Light's Main Switch

The main light switch controls these light systems:

- Headlights
- Tail lights
- Park lights
- Fog lights
- Licence lights
- Side turn signal lights
- Instrument panel lights
- Headlight Levelling



Rotate the knob to Ⓐ to turn on your park lights and other operating lights. The headlights will not come on.

Rotate the knob to Ⓒ to turn on your headlights and activate the automatic headlight system. The park lights and other operating lights will also come on.

To change the lights from low beams to high beams, push the multi-function lever toward the front of the vehicle. To change the lights back to low beams, pull the lever back toward you. When the high beams are on, an indicator light on the instrument cluster will also be on.

Rotate the knob to Ⓑ to select one of four headlight levelling positions.

See the following, later in this section, for more information:

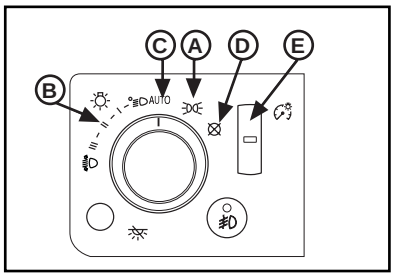
- Headlight Levelling Control

Rotate the knob all the way to the right to Ⓓ to turn off all the lights.

Note: When the headlight switch is in the 'off' position and the vehicle is started and shifted into gear, the headlights will illuminate if the light sensor detects that it is too dark outside.

See the following, later in this section, for more information:

- Automatic Headlight System
- Park lights



Automatic Headlight System

When the main light switch is in the **AUTO** position Ⓒ or the "off" position Ⓓ, the automatic lighting feature comes on automatically with each ignition cycle.

In order for this feature to work properly, be sure not to cover the light sensor on the top of the instrument panel.

When activated, this automatic headlight feature turns your headlights and other operating lights on and off by sensing how dark it is outside.

If you turn the ignition to **ACC**, the headlights will turn off automatically.

Note: When the automatic headlight system is active and a vehicle fitted with an automatic transmission is started and shifted out of **P** (Park) or regardless of any shift position for a vehicle fitted with a manual transmission, the headlights will illuminate if the light sensor detects that it is too dark outside.

If the light sensor detects that ambient light is bright enough, the headlights will turn off automatically. If the ambient light is not bright enough, the headlights will remain on continuously.

To deactivate the automatic lighting feature, rotate the knob from the "off" position Ⓓ to another lighting position and back to "off".

The lights will remain off for the remainder of the current ignition cycle.

Park lights

Rotate the knob to Ⓐ to turn on your park lights and other operating lights. The headlights will not come on.

The lights make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day.

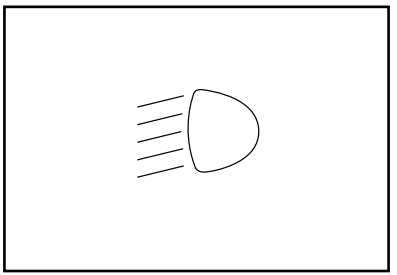
You should turn on the regular headlight system when you need it.

Rotate the knob all the way to the right to Ⓓ to turn off all the lights.

When the headlight switch is in the "off" position, the park lights will turn on if the light sensor detects that it is too dark outside.

To deactivate the automatic lighting feature, rotate the knob from the "off" position Ⓓ to another lighting position and back to "off".

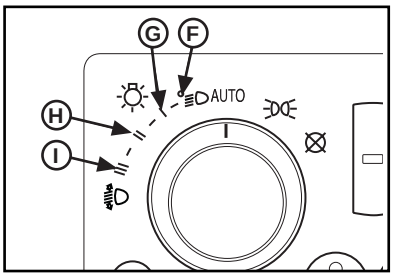
The lights will remain off for the remainder of the current ignition cycle.



Headlight Levelling Control

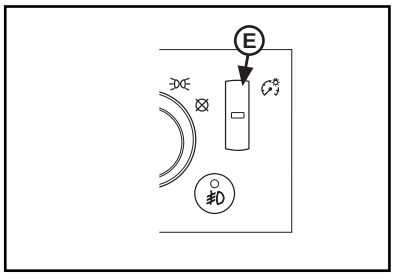
The headlight levelling may be controlled manually.

Rotate the knob to select one of four headlight levelling positions.



Select the levelling position according to the vehicle load.

- Rotate the knob to Ⓕ when only the front seat is occupied.
- Rotate the knob to Ⓖ when all seats are occupied.
- Rotate the knob to Ⓗ when all seats are occupied and the vehicle is carrying a heavy load.
- Rotate the knob to Ⓘ when the vehicle is towing a trailer.



Instrument Panel Dimmer Control

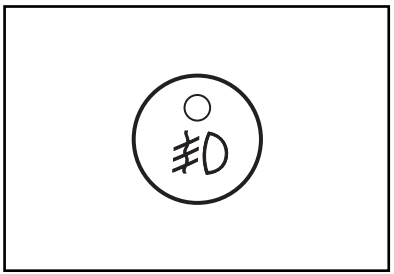
The instrument light dimmer Ⓔ controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights.

Rotate the dial up to increase brightness and down to decrease brightness.

Rotate the dial to the full up position to turn on the interior lights.

Lights On Reminder

If you open the driver's door while the lights' manual control is on and the ignition is off, you will hear a warning chime.



Fog lights

Use fog lights for better vision in foggy or misty conditions.

Press the switch to turn your front fog lights on and off.

The front fog lights will not operate if the main light switch is in the ⊠ (off) position.

When the fog lights are on, the indicator light on the button will also be on.

Illuminated Exit

When the key is removed from the ignition, some interior lights will turn on to illuminate your exit from the vehicle.

To keep the lights from turning on, see "Dome Lights Override Button" later in this section.

Dome Lights

These lights come on automatically when you open the doors.

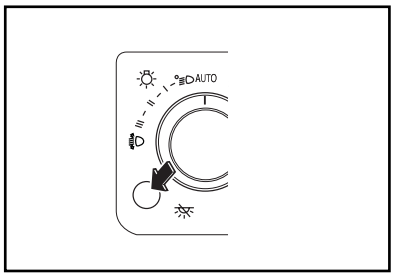
To turn the lights on manually, whether the doors are open or closed, rotate the instrument light dimmer to the full up position.

The foot-well lights will also come on.

To keep the lights from turning on, see "Dome Lights Override Button" later in this section.

Vehicles fitted with a sun roof are also fitted with a dome light in the rear cargo area.

The automatic transmission must be in **P** (Park) or with a manual transmission, the park brake must be engaged for this light to turn on.



Dome Lights Override Button

This button is located on the instrument panel next to the headlights control.

If this button is pressed in, the interior lights will not come on when you open the doors. When the button is in the out position, the interior lights operate in the normal manner.

Activating the dome override button will cancel the illuminated exit feature.

Reading Lights

The reading lights are located on the overhead console.

These lights have on/off switches next to them.

Press the switch to turn the lights on and off.

Battery Saver

See "Battery Run-down Protection" later in this section.

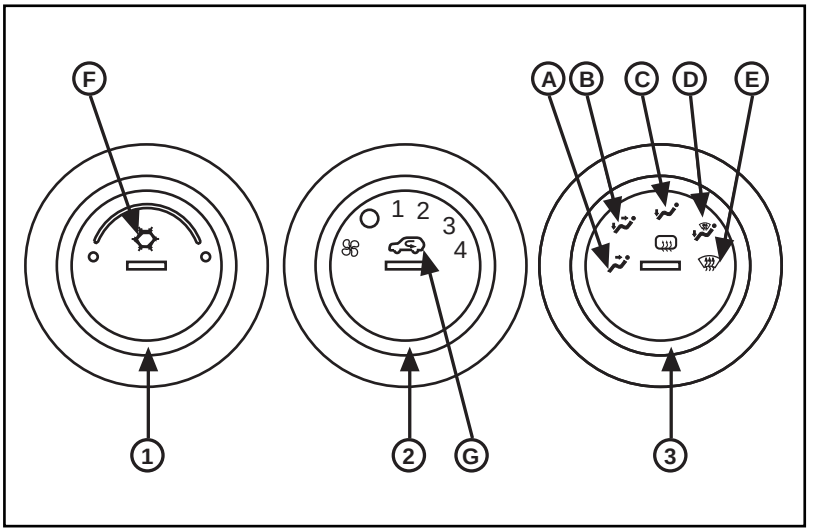
■ HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

If your vehicle has the above system, here is how it works.

1. Air Temperature Selector

Use this to change the temperature of the air coming through the system.

Turn the temperature knob clockwise for warmer air or anti-clockwise for cooler air.



2. Fan Speed Selector

Use this to change the fan speed.

There are four fan speed settings: **1**, **2**, **3** and **4**.

Turn the knob to the right to increase fan speed, or to the left to decrease fan speed.

Turning the Fan Speed Selector all the way to the left turns the system off. However, outside air still comes into the vehicle when it is moving.

3. Air Outlet Selector

Use this to change the air delivery mode.

This knob can be placed in any position between two modes to blend the flow of air.

Off Setting

Turning the Fan Speed Selector all the way to the left turns the system off. However, outside air still comes into the vehicle when it is moving.

Ventilation

Use Ⓐ to direct airflow through the instrument panel outlets.

Blending

Use Ⓑ to direct airflow through both the instrument panel outlets and the floor outlets with some air directed toward the defroster vents. Cooler air comes through the instrument panel outlets and warmer air from the floor outlets.

Heating

Use Ⓒ to send most of the air through the floor ducts, and some through the windscreen and side window defroster vents.

The recirculation function cannot be activated in this mode.

Heating/Demisting

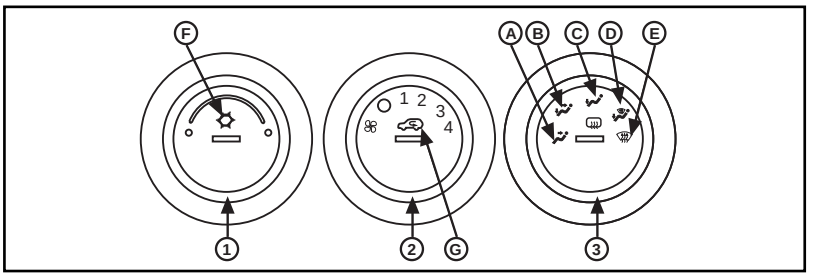
Use Ⓓ to direct the air equally through the windscreen and side window defroster vents and through the heater outlets.

Use this mode to remove mist from the windscreen or side windows while also heating the vehicle.

The A/C compressor will operate in this mode if the outside temperature is above 0°C (32°F).

The recirculation function cannot be activated in this mode.

Do not drive the vehicle unless all windows are clear of mist, snow, ice or anything else that may obstruct your vision.



Defrosting

Use Ⓔ to direct the air through the defroster vents.

Use this mode in cold weather to remove mist or ice from the windscreen.

Most of the air is directed through the windscreen defroster outlets, with a small amount directed through the side window demister outlets.

The A/C compressor will operate in this mode if the outside temperature is above 0°C (32°F).

The recirculation function cannot be activated in this mode.

Do not drive the vehicle unless all windows are clear of mist, snow, ice or anything else that may obstruct your vision.

A/C Compressor Button

Press Ⓕ to turn the air conditioning compressor on.

The indicator light should turn on.

The system will cool and dehumidify the air entering the vehicle.

Press Ⓕ again to turn the compressor off.

Because the compressor of the cooling system shares the engine power, you may notice a slight change in engine power and performance when the compressor operates.

When the temperature is above freezing, the air conditioning compressor will run in demist and defrost modes to help remove moisture from the air.

NOTE:

If you try to activate the air conditioning compressor while the climate control system is off, the indicator light on the knob will flash to let you know that the function will not operate.

You may notice water drip under the engine sometimes after driving with air conditioning on. This is normal because your cooling system removes moisture from the air.

Recirculation

Press Ⓖ to recirculate the air in your vehicle. This is useful for keeping dust and odours out or when quick cooling is desired.

The indicator light should turn on.

When the recirculation function is turned on, the air conditioning compressor will turn on automatically.

Press Ⓖ again to turn off the recirculation feature and circulate outside air into your vehicle.

The recirculation function cannot be activated in the Heating, Heating/Demisting or Defrosting modes.

The recirculation feature may activate automatically when it is hot outside and quick cooling is needed.

When activated automatically, the recirculation feature cannot be turned off manually.

If you try to activate or deactivate the recirculation feature when it is not available or when it has been activated automatically, the indicator light will flash to let you know that your request will not be completed.

Operating Tips

Before using the air conditioning system, open the windows for a few minutes to permit hot air to escape. Close the windows when using the air conditioning system.

For maximum cooling, activate the recirculation mode.

Keep the bonnet and front air inlet free of ice, snow, leaves or any other obstruction.

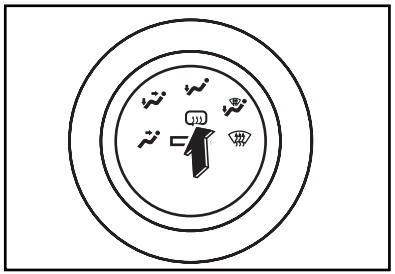
Keep the area under the front seats clear of objects to help air circulate through the vehicle.

Adding equipment to the front of your vehicle may keep the climate control system from working properly. Check with your dealer before adding equipment to the outside of your vehicle.

Air Outlets

Angle the outlets up or down and turn the thumb-wheel under the outlet right or left to direct airflow as desired.

Opening and closing the louvres also increases and decreases the amount of airflow.



Rear Window Demister

Press the knob to demist your rear window. To turn it off, press the knob again or turn off the ignition. Otherwise, it will go off by itself after 15 minutes. To make it turn back on, just press the knob again.

If the demister is reactivated immediately after completion of the initial 15 minute cycle, it will only run for about seven minutes at a time. To turn it off sooner, press the knob again.

NOTICE

Don't use a razor blade or anything else that is sharp on the inside of the rear window. You could cut or damage the warming grid.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Do not attach anything across the demister grid on the rear window.

■ SOUND SYSTEM AND CLOCK (IF FITTED)

Your vehicle may be fitted with one of the following sound systems:

- Sound System with Compact Disc Player
- Sound System with 6-Disc CD Changer

The following pages describe the sound system in your vehicle, and how to get the best performance from it.

The sound system can be used only when the ignition is turned to the **ON** or **ACC** position, or when Retained Accessory Power is active.

While your vehicle is parked, take the time to familiarise yourself with the system controls and operation, and to set up various features.

That way, you will be able to use the system with less effort and less distraction from the road.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Avoid or minimise any sound system activities while operating your vehicle.

Giving extended attention to entertainment tasks while driving will greatly increase the risk of a collision that may cause personal injury or death.

Road safety has absolute priority. Only operate this system if the road and traffic conditions allow you to do so. The driver's full attention is always required while driving.

Mobile phone usage may cause interference with your vehicle's radio. This interference may occur when making or receiving phone calls, charging the phone's battery or simply when the phone is on. This interference is described as an increased level of static while listening to the radio. If you notice static while listening to the radio, unplug the mobile phone and turn it off.

NOTICE

Aftermarket audio or communication equipment could interfere with the operation of the vehicle's engine, radio, or other systems, and could damage them. Check with your dealer before adding any audio or communication equipment.

Also check applicable rules covering mobile radio and telephone units.

NOTICE

Radio frequency interference may be caused by equipment (mobile phone chargers, vehicle convenience accessories, or external electronic devices) plugged into the accessory power outlet. This interference is described as an increased level of static while listening to the radio.

If you notice interference or static, unplug the device from the accessory power outlet.

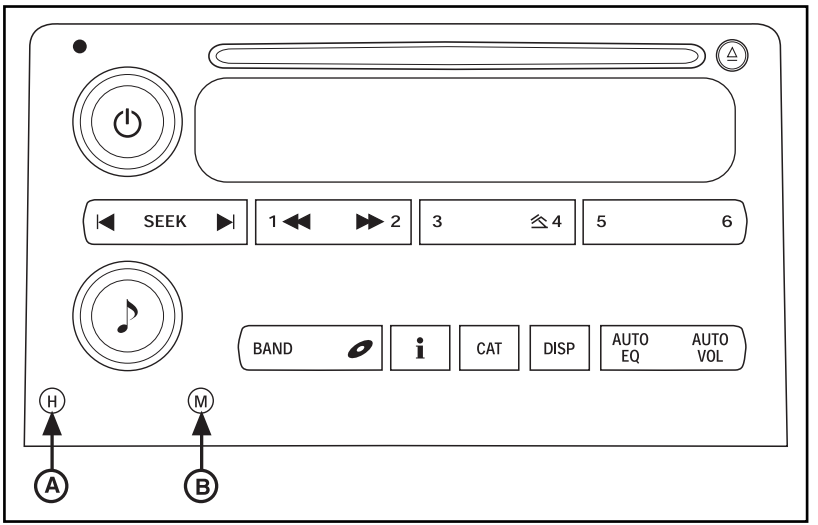
SOUND SYSTEM WITH COMPACT DISC PLAYER

Clock

To set the clock:

- Press and hold Ⓐ to change the hour.
- Press and hold Ⓑ to change the minutes.

The clock may be set with the ignition on or off.



Radio Controls

Power Control

Press lightly on the top knob to turn the system on. Press it again to turn the system off.

Volume Control

Rotate the top knob to the right to increase the volume and to the left to decrease the volume.

See "Automatic Volume Control" later in this section for more information.

Automatic Volume Control

This feature automatically compensates for the increase in road noise levels at higher speeds.

Adjust the volume to the desired level by rotating the upper knob.

Press **AUTO VOL** to turn the automatic volume control feature on.

Press **AUTO VOL** repeatedly to scroll through four volume compensation levels.

You may choose between **LOW**, **MEDIUM**, **HIGH** and **AVOL OFF**.

With this feature activated, the sound system will automatically adjust the volume so that it always sounds the same to you.

If the sound system is unable to determine the vehicle's speed, **NONE** will appear on the display. If this happens, adjust the volume manually.

To turn this feature off, press **AUTO VOL** until **AVOL OFF** appears on the display.

Band Selection

Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.

The band currently selected is shown on the display.

Tuning

Rotate the ♪ knob to the right to go to a higher station and to the left to go to a lower station.

(information button)

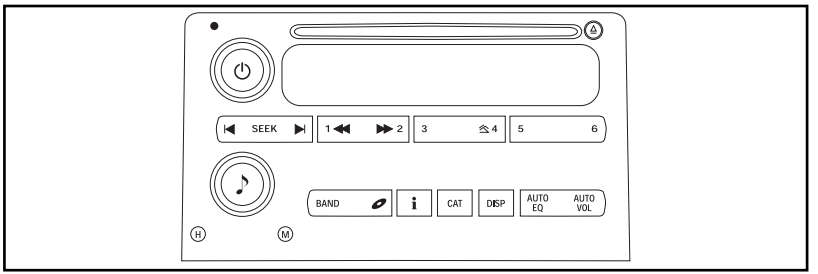
This feature is not operable in some regions.

If this button is pressed, **NO INFO** may appear on the display.

CAT

This feature is not operable in some regions.

If this button is pressed, **NONE** or **NOT FOUND** may appear on the display.



Adjusting the Speakers

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BAL**, **FAD** or **FADE** speaker control.

Choosing **BAL** allows you to adjust the sound between the right and left speakers. Choosing **FAD** or **FADE** allows you to adjust the sound between the front and rear speakers.

After choosing the desired speaker control, rotate the knob to the right or left to adjust the speakers.

The middle position balances the sound between the speakers.

To quickly set the speaker controls to their middle positions, press and hold the knob while a speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

CEN or **ALL CENTERED** will appear on the display.

Manual Tone Adjustment

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BASS** (bass) or **TREB** (treble) tone control.

After choosing the desired tone control, rotate the knob to the right or left to increase or decrease the level of the selected tone.

The display will show your setting.

The middle position balances the level.

To quickly set the tone controls to their middle positions, press and hold the knob while a tone control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

CEN or **ALL CENTERED** will appear on the display.

If a station is weak or noisy, you may want to lower the treble tone.

Equalisation Settings

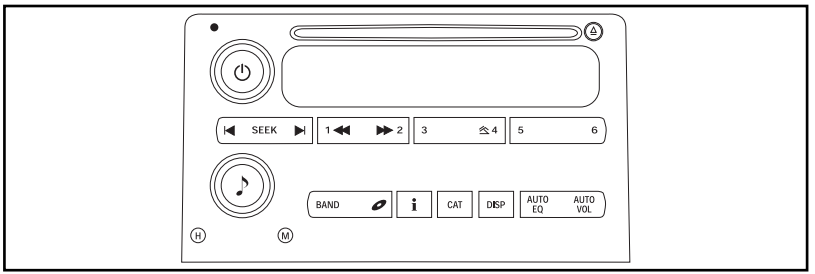
Press **AUTO EQ** to select customised equalisation settings.

This feature has settings for the following types of music or stations: pop, rock, jazz, classical, country and talk.

To return tone control to the manual mode, press and release the **AUTO EQ** button until **CUSTOM** appears on the display, or adjust the tone manually using the ♪ knob.

See "Manual Tone Adjustment" earlier in this section.

The radio stores separate settings for each source and each preset station.



Station Seeking

Press either side of the **SEEK** button and the radio will go to the next higher or lower station and stay there.

The radio will only seek to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Station Scanning

To scan stations, press and hold the left or right **SEEK** arrow for two seconds until you hear a beep.

SC, **SCN** or **SCAN** will appear on the display.

The radio will go to the next or previous station, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next station.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The radio will only scan to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Preset Station Scanning

Press and hold either **SEEK** arrow for more than four seconds until you hear a double beep and **PSC** or **PSCAN** appears on the display to sample all the stations that are pre-set on your radio's push-buttons.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The preset scan will only scan the presets that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Presetting Stations

The station preset push-buttons let you choose and set favourite stations. Each of the push-buttons can be set to program one AM, one FM1 and one FM2 station:

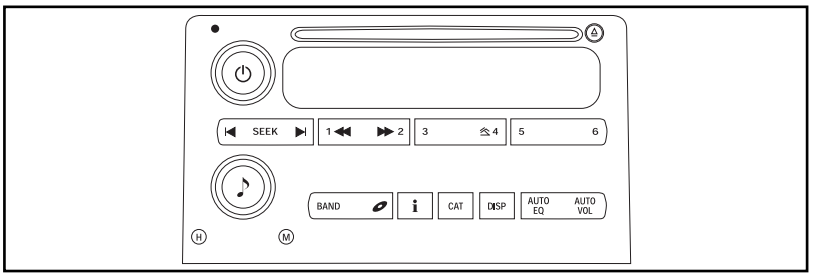
1. Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.
2. Tune in the station.
3. Press **AUTO EQ** repeatedly to choose one of several preset equalisation settings that suit different kinds of music or radio stations.

   See "Equalisation Settings" earlier in this section for more information.

4. Press and hold one of the push-buttons until you hear a beep. Whenever you push that button again, the preset station will return.

   The equalisation setting stored for the station will be automatically chosen whenever you select the preset station.

Repeat these steps for each push-button.



Source Selection

Press ✐ to switch from the radio to a compact disc.

Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Error Messages

If **CAL ERR** (calibration error) appears on the display, then the radio has not been properly calibrated for the vehicle. See your dealer for service.

If **LOCKED** appears on the display, then the Theftlock® system has locked up. See your dealer for service.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, please contact your dealer.

CD Player

This player is not a CD changer. You may load only one disc at a time into this player.

To insert a disc while the ignition is off, first press ⏏ or **DISP**.

Insert a disc part-way into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in the rest of the way.

The system will switch to CD mode and will begin playing the disc.

If the ignition or the radio is turned off, the compact disc will stay in the player. When the ignition and radio are turned on, the compact disc will resume play at the point where it stopped.

A disc symbol will appear on the display whenever a disc is inserted.

The track number also appears immediately before a new track starts to play.

NOTE:

If elapsed time is set as the default display, the track number will not automatically be displayed.

Normal size discs can be loaded into the compact disc player. However small, 8 cm (3-inch) discs can only be played with specially designed adaptors.

When playing CDs recorded at home (CD-R), the sound quality may be reduced. There may be increased skipping, difficulty in finding tracks, and/or difficulty in loading and ejecting the disc.

If these problems occur, check the bottom of the CD for damage or try a known good CD.

See "Disc Error" later in this section for more information.

NOTICE

Do not apply paper labels to discs. The labels may get caught in the player.

Insert only one disc at a time.

Do not use scratched or damaged discs.

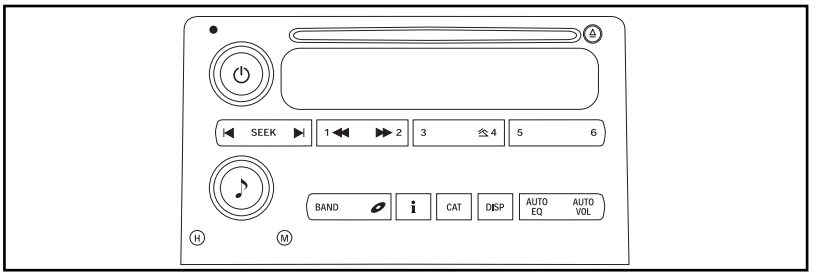
Keep other items, liquids and debris away from the loading slot.

Use the volume, tone, and speaker controls just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when the compact disc source is active.

Fast Forwarding/Rewinding

Press and hold the ◀◀ or ▶▶ button to move quickly ahead or back to another part of the disc.

Release it to return to playing speed.



Seeking

Push the right arrow on the **SEEK** button to move quickly to the beginning of the next track.

Push the left arrow on the **SEEK** button to move quickly to the beginning of the current or previous track.

If the track has been playing for under eight seconds, the player goes to the previous track. If the track has been playing longer than eight seconds, the system restarts the current track.

If you hold the button down, or if you press it more than once, the player will continue moving rearward or forward through the disc.

Random Playback

Press ⩤ (random) to play the tracks randomly rather than in sequence.

Press the button again to turn this feature off.

Equalisation Settings

Press **AUTO EQ** repeatedly to choose one of several preset equalisation settings that suit different kinds of music or radio stations.

The equalisation setting stored for the CD player source will be automatically chosen whenever you play a compact disc.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to display the track elapsed time.

To change what is normally shown on the display (track or elapsed time), press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear one beep.

Source Selection

Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Press ⬮ to restart the disc.

Ejecting Discs

Press ⏏ to eject the disc.

The ignition and the radio can be on or off.

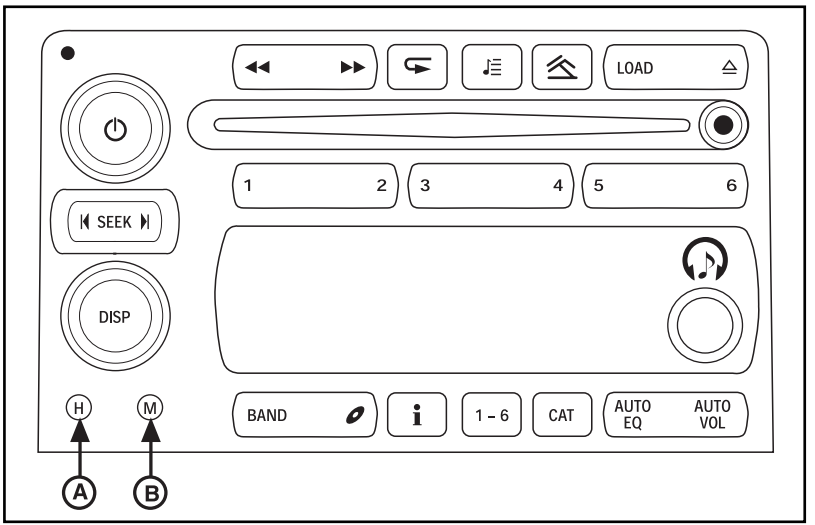
SOUND SYSTEM WITH 6-DISC CD CHANGER

Clock

To set the clock:

- Press and hold Ⓐ to change the hour.
- Press and hold Ⓑ to change the minutes.

The clock may be set with the ignition on or off.



Radio Controls

Power Control

Press lightly on the top knob to turn the system on. Press it again to turn the system off.

Volume Control

Rotate the top knob to the right to increase the volume and to the left to decrease the volume.

See "Automatic Volume Control" later in this section for more information.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to recall the current preset station number or equalisation setting.

To change what is normally shown on the display, press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear one beep.

Automatic Volume Control

This feature automatically compensates for the increase in road noise levels at higher speeds.

Adjust the volume to the desired level by rotating the upper knob.

Press **AUTO VOL** to turn the automatic volume control feature on.

Press **AUTO VOL** repeatedly to scroll through four volume compensation levels.

You may choose between **LOW**, **MEDIUM**, **HIGH** and **AVOL OFF**.

With this feature activated, the sound system will automatically adjust the volume so that it always sounds the same to you.

If the sound system is unable to determine the vehicle's speed, **NONE** will appear on the display. If this happens, adjust the volume manually.

To turn this feature off, press **AUTO VOL** until **AVOL OFF** appears on the display.

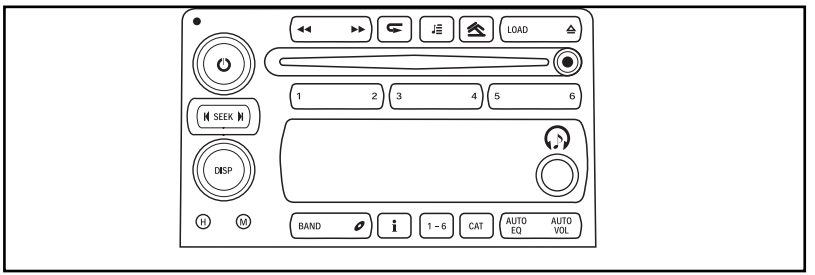
Band Selection

Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.

The band currently selected is shown on the display.

Tuning

Rotate the **DISP** knob to the right to go to a higher station and to the left to go to a lower station.



i (information button)

This feature is not operable in some regions.

If this button is pressed, **NO INFO** may appear on the display.

CAT

This feature is not operable in some regions.

If this button is pressed, **NONE** or **NOT FOUND** may appear on the display.

Adjusting the Speakers

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BAL**, **FAD** or **FADE** speaker control.

Choosing **BAL** allows you to adjust the sound between the right and left speakers. Choosing **FAD** or **FADE** allows you to adjust the sound between the front and rear speakers.

After choosing the desired speaker control, rotate the knob to the right or left to adjust the speakers.

The middle position balances the sound between the speakers.

The display will show your setting.

To quickly set the speaker controls to their middle positions, press and hold the knob while a speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

CEN or **ALL CENTERED** will appear on the display.

Manual Tone Adjustment

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BASS** (bass) or **TREB** (treble) tone control.

After choosing the desired tone control, rotate the knob to the right or left to increase or decrease the level of the selected tone.

The display will show your setting.

The middle position balances the level.

To quickly set the tone controls to their middle positions, press and hold the knob while a tone control is displayed.

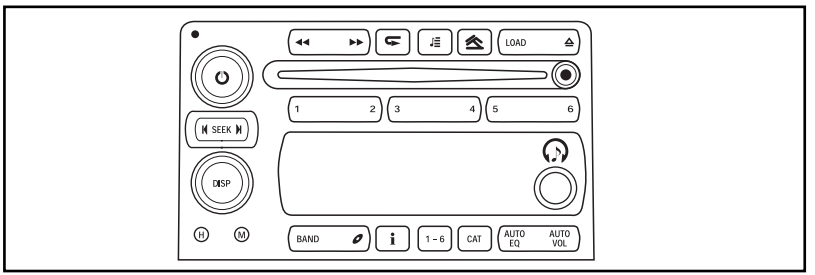
You will hear one beep.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

CEN or **ALL CENTERED** will appear on the display.

If a station is weak or noisy, you may want to lower the treble tone.



Equalisation Settings

Press **AUTO EQ** to select customised equalisation settings.

This feature has settings for the following types of music or stations: pop, rock, jazz, classical, country and talk.

To return tone control to the manual mode, press and release the **AUTO EQ** button until **CUSTOM** appears on the display, or adjust the tone manually using the ♪ knob.

See "Manual Tone Adjustment" earlier in this section.

The radio stores separate settings for each source and each preset station.

Station Seeking

Press either side of the **SEEK** button and the radio will go to the next higher or lower station and stay there.

The radio will only seek to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Preset Station Seeking

Press the **1-6** button to seek through the stations that are preset on the radio's push-buttons.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Station Scanning

To scan stations, press and hold the left or right **SEEK** arrow for two seconds until you hear a beep.

SC, **SCN** or **SCAN** will appear on the display.

The radio will go to the next or previous station, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next station.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The radio will only scan to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Preset Station Scanning

Press and hold either **SEEK** arrow for more than four seconds until you hear a double beep and **PSC** or **PSCAN** appears on the display to sample all the stations that are pre-set on your radio's push-buttons.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The preset scan will only scan the presets that are in the selected band.

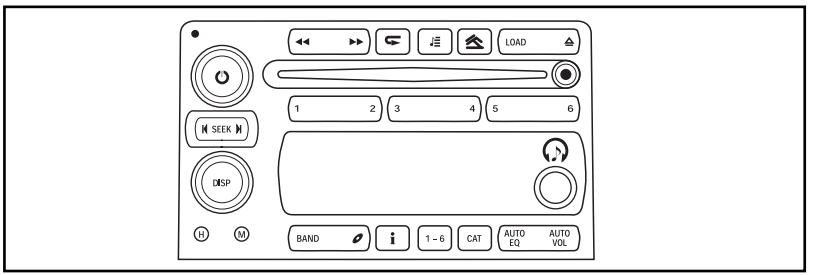
The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Presetting Stations

The station preset push-buttons let you choose and set favourite stations. Each of the push-buttons can be set to program one AM, one FM1 and one FM2 station:

1. Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.
2. Tune in the station.
3. Press **AUTO EQ** repeatedly to choose one of several preset equalisation settings that suit different kinds of music or radio stations.

   See "Equalisation Settings" earlier in this section for more information.



4. Press and hold one of the push-buttons until you hear a beep. Whenever you push that button again, the preset station will return.

   The equalisation setting stored for the station will be automatically chosen whenever you select the preset station.

Repeat these steps for each push-button.

Source Selection

Press ✐ to switch from the radio to a compact disc.

Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Error Messages

If **CAL ERR** (calibration error) appears on the display, then the radio has not been properly calibrated for the vehicle. See your dealer for service.

If **LOCKED** appears on the display, then the Theftlock® system has locked up. See your dealer for service.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, please contact your dealer.

6-Disc CD Changer

This compact disc player can accommodate up to six compact discs.

If the ignition or the radio is turned off, the compact disc will stay in the player. When the ignition and radio are turned on, the compact disc will resume play at the point where it stopped.

Normal size discs can be loaded into the compact disc player. However small, 8 cm (3-inch) discs can only be played with specially designed adaptors.

When playing CDs recorded at home (CD-R), the sound quality may be reduced. There may be increased skipping, difficulty in finding tracks, and/or difficulty in loading and ejecting the disc.

If these problems occur, check the bottom of the CD for damage or try a known good CD.

See "Disc Error" later in this section for more information.

NOTICE

Do not apply paper labels to discs. The labels may get caught in the player.

Insert only one disc at a time.

Do not use scratched or damaged discs.

Keep other items, liquids and debris away from the loading slot.

LOADING THE CD CHANGER

To load one compact disc:

1. Turn on the ignition.
2. Press the **LOAD** button.
3. When the light to the right of the CD slot turns green, load a disc into the slot.

   Insert a disc part-way into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in the rest of the way.

A disc symbol will appear on the display whenever a disc is inserted.

If the ignition is on, the disc will begin to play as soon as it is inserted.

To load two or more compact discs:

1. Turn on the ignition.
2. Press and hold the **LOAD** button for two seconds.

   You will hear a beep and the light, located to the right of the CD slot, will begin to flash.

   MULTI LOAD # will appear on the display.

3. When the light to the right of the CD slot stops flashing and turns green, and **INSERT CD #** appears on the display, load a disc into the slot.

   Insert a disc part-way into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in the rest of the way.

   Once the disc is loaded, the light will begin flashing again. When the light stops flashing, you can load another disc.

   Repeat this procedure to load up to six discs in the player.

   For every disc that is loaded into the player, a number will appear in the display.

   Do not try to load more than six discs.

4. When you are done loading discs, press **LOAD** to cancel the loading function.

   The last disc loaded will begin to play.

TO PLAY A LOADED DISC:

For every disc that is loaded into the player, a number will appear in the display.

1. Press the ◢ button.
2. Press a numbered push-button to select a disc, then seek to the desired track.

When a disc is playing, its corresponding number will be underlined on the display.

The track number also appears when a new track starts to play.

Use the volume, tone, and speaker controls just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when the compact disc source is active.

Fast Forwarding/Rewinding

Press and hold the ◀◀ or ▶▶ button to move quickly ahead or back to another part of the disc.

Release the button to play a track.

Seeking

Push the right arrow on the **SEEK** button to move quickly to the beginning of the next track.

Push the left arrow on the **SEEK** button to move quickly to the beginning of the current or previous track.

If the track has been playing for under 10 seconds, the CD player goes to the previous track. If the track has been playing longer than 10 seconds, the system restarts the current track.

If you hold the button down, or if you press it more than once, the player will continue moving rearward or forward through the disc.

Scanning

Press and hold either **SEEK** arrow for more than two seconds (until **SCAN** appears on the display and you hear a beep) to sample a few seconds of the beginning of each track on a selected disc.

Press it again to stop the scanning function.

Press and hold either **SEEK** arrow for more than four seconds (until **ALL CD SCAN** appears on the display and you hear a beep) to sample a few seconds of the first track on each disc.

Press it again to stop the scanning function.

Repeating Discs or Tracks

Press ↻ (repeat) to listen to a selection again. The current selection will continue to repeat.

RPT TRACK # (repeat track #) and the repeat symbol will appear on the display. Press this button again to turn off repeated play.

Press and hold ↻ (repeat) for two seconds to repeat the entire disc you are listening to.

RPT CD # (repeat CD #) will appear on the display along with the repeat symbol.

Press this button again to turn off repeated play.

The repeat symbol will turn off.

Random Playback

Press ⇄ (random) to play the tracks randomly rather than in sequence.

- Press and release this button to hear only the tracks on the selected disc in random order.

  RANDOM ONE will appear on the display.

- Press and hold this button for two seconds to hear all of the tracks on all of the discs in random order.

  You will hear a beep.

  RANDOM ALL will appear on the display.

Press the button again to turn this feature off.

Equalisation Settings

Press **AUTO EQ** to select customised equalisation settings.

This feature has settings for the following types of music or stations: pop, rock, jazz, classical, country and talk.

To return tone control to the manual mode, press and release the **AUTO EQ** button until **CUSTOM** appears on the display.

If you select an equalisation setting for your disc, it will be activated each time you play a disc.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to display the track elapsed time.

To change what is normally shown on the display (track or elapsed time), press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear one beep.

Source Selection

Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Press ● to switch from the radio to a compact disc.

Ejecting Discs

Press and release ⏏ to eject the disc that is currently playing.

To eject more than one loaded disc, press and hold ⏏ for five seconds.

You will hear a beep and the light, located to the right of the CD slot, will begin to flash.

EJECT ALL will appear on the display.

When the light stops flashing and turns green, the receiver will eject the disc and **REMOVE CD #** will appear on the display. You can now remove the disc.

Once the disc is removed, the light will begin flashing again and another disc will eject.

To stop ejecting discs, press the **LOAD** or ⏏ button.

If the disc is not removed within 25 seconds, it will be automatically pulled back into the player.

If you try to push the disc back into the player before the 25 second time period is up, the player will sense an error and will try to eject the disc several times.

If this happens, do not press the eject button. Each press of the eject button would reset the 25 second time period and delay the system from actually ejecting the disc.

Once the player stops and the disc is ejected, remove the disc.

SONG LIST MODE

This feature can save up to 20 tracks in memory.

To save tracks to the Song List:

1. Make sure that the CD player source is activated and that at least one disc is loaded.

   See "Loading the CD Changer" earlier in this section.

2. Make sure that the system is not yet in Song List mode.

   S-LIST should not appear on the display.

   If **S-LIST** does appear, press ♩≡ to turn it off.

3. Press a numbered push-button to select a disc, then seek to the desired track.

   The track will begin to play.

4. Press and hold ♩≡.

   When the song list button is first pressed, you will hear one beep.

   After ♩≡ has been held for two seconds, you will hear two beeps to confirm that the track has been saved to the song list.

5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to save other tracks to the song list.

If you try to save more than 20 tracks to the song list, **S-LIST FULL** will appear on the display.

To play the song list, press ♩≡.

You will hear one beep.

S-LIST will appear on the display.

The tracks will begin to play in the order that they were saved.

To seek through the song list, press either side of the **SEEK** button.

In order for the song list feature to play a track, the disc must still be loaded in the player.

If the disc is ejected from the player, any tracks from that disc are automatically deleted from the song list.

When a new track is saved to the song list, the track is added to the end of the list.

To delete individual tracks from the Song List:

1. Make sure that the CD player source is activated.
2. Make sure that the system is in Song List mode.

   S-LIST will appear on the display.

   If **S-LIST** does not appear, press ♩≡ to turn it on.
3. Seek to the track you wish to delete.
4. Press and hold ♩≡ for at least two seconds.

   When the song list button is first pressed, you will hear one beep.

   After ♩≡ has been held for two seconds, you will hear two beeps to confirm that the track has been deleted from the song list.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to delete other tracks from the song list.

To delete all tracks from the Song List:

1. Make sure that the CD player source is activated.
2. Make sure that the system is in Song List mode.

   S-LIST will appear on the display.

   If **S-LIST** does not appear, press ♩≡ to turn it on.

3. Press and hold ♩≡ for at least four seconds.

   When the song list button is first pressed, you will hear one beep.

   After the song list button has been held for two seconds, you will hear two beeps.

   After the song list button has been held for four seconds, you will hear one more, final beep.

   S-LIST EMPTY will appear on the display to confirm that all tracks have been deleted from the song list.

To end Song List mode, press ♩≡.

You will hear one beep.

S-LIST will be removed from the display.

DISC ERROR

If **CHECK CD** appears and/or the disc comes out, it means there is an error. The cause may be extreme heat, rough road, moisture or a damaged or improperly loaded disc. The disc may not play or it may eject. Unless the disc is damaged, it will play when conditions are back to normal.

An error may appear if there was a problem while burning the disc.

An error may occur if the disc contains a format that is not supported by the player.

Do not add paper labels to discs. They could get caught in the compact disc player.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, please contact your dealer.

Provide your dealer with any displayed error codes.

CARE OF YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER

The use of CD lens cleaners is not advised. The use of lens cleaners may result in contamination of the CD optics lens.

CARE OF YOUR COMPACT DISCS

Handle discs carefully. Store them in their original cases or other protective cases and away from direct sunlight and dust. If the surface of a disc is soiled, dampen a clean, soft cloth in a mild, neutral detergent solution mixed with water and clean it, wiping from the centre to the edge.

Be sure never to touch the signal surface when handling discs. Pick up discs by grasping the outer edges or the edge of the hole and the outer edge.

ANTI-THEFT FEATURE

The theft deterrent feature is automatically enabled and therefore no programming is necessary.

The theft deterrent feature automatically learns part of the vehicle identification number.

When the ignition is turned off, the system will automatically arm itself.

The indicator light will flash.

If the radio is moved to a different vehicle, **LOCKED** will appear on the display.

Your radio will not operate if it is stolen.

ANTENNA

If the mast becomes slightly bent, you can straighten it by hand. The mast antenna can be replaced if severely bent. Mast antennas must be kept clean for good performance.

The fixed mast antenna is designed to withstand most car washes without damage provided that it is securely attached to the vehicle. Check periodically to see that the mast is adequately tightened to the vehicle.

If the antenna is not adequately tightened to the vehicle, you may tighten it by hand until fully seated plus an additional one quarter turn.

■ CONTROLS MOUNTED ON STEERING WHEEL/ COLUMN

You will find the following controls mounted on the steering wheel or steering column.

Multi-function Lever

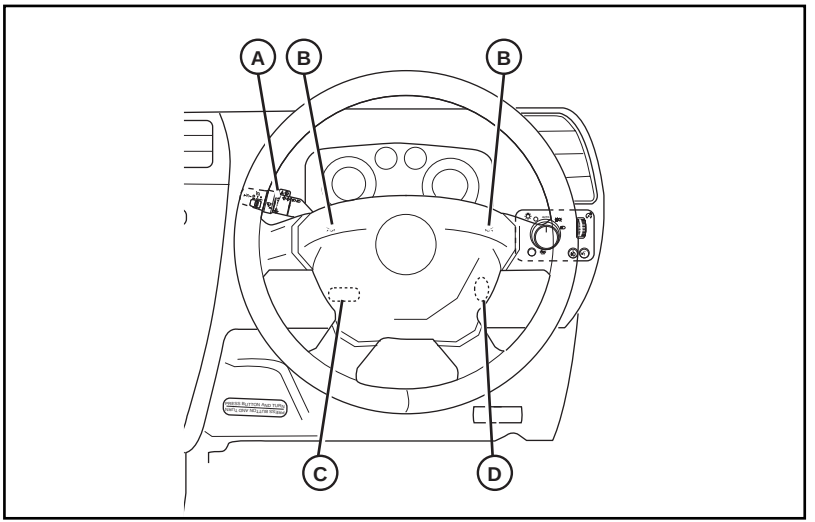
Use this lever Ⓐ to control your turn signals, windscreen wipers, cruise control, and headlight high/ low beams. See "Multi-function Lever" later in this section for additional information.

Horn

Sound the horn by pressing the horn symbols Ⓑ on your steering wheel.

Tilt Wheel Lever

You can move the tilt steering wheel up or down. To tilt it, hold the steering wheel and pull the lever Ⓒ.



Place the wheel where you like it and then release the lever.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not adjust the steering wheel while driving.

Ignition Switch

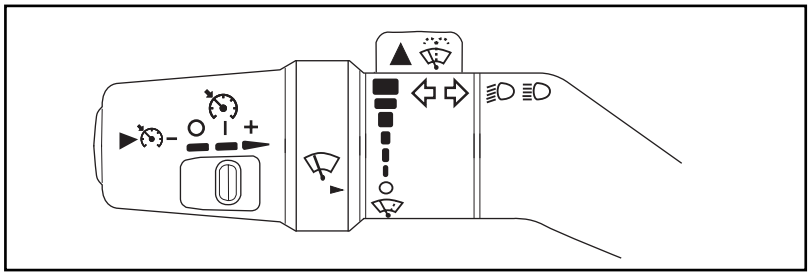
See Starting and Operating Instructions for additional information on the ignition switch Ⓓ.

■ MULTI-FUNCTION LEVER

Turn Signal

To signal a turn, move the lever all the way up (right) or down (left). When the turn is over, the lever will return automatically. To signal a lane change, just raise or lower the lever until the arrow starts to flash. Hold it there until you complete your lane change. An arrow on the instrument cluster will flash in the direction of the turn or lane change.

If the arrows flash at a faster rate than normal, a signal bulb may be burnt out. Check the front and rear signal lights to make sure they are working properly.

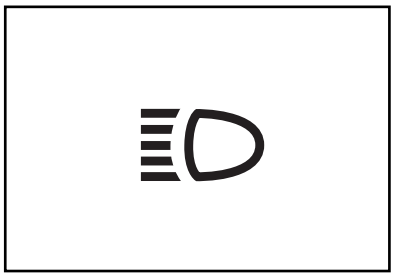


If a bulb is burnt out, replace it to help avoid an accident.

If the arrows don't turn on at all when you signal a turn or lane change, check for burnt-out bulbs and check the fuse.

See "Fuses and Circuit Breakers" in Section 4 for additional information.

If a turn signal is left on for more than 1.2 km (3/4 mile), a chime will sound and the **TURN SIGNAL** message will appear on the Driver Information Centre display to remind you to turn it off. If you need it on longer, turn the signal off, then back on.



High-Low Beam Control

When the headlights are turned on and the lever is in the centre position, the headlights are set to low beams.

Push the lever toward the front of the vehicle to turn on the high beams.

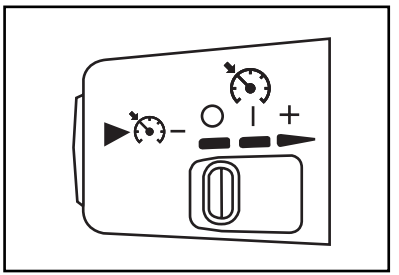
When the high beams are on, an indicator light on the instrument cluster will also be on.

Pull the lever back to the centre position to return to low beams.

Headlight High Beam Flashing

You may be able to flash your high beams to signal other drivers.

To do this, pull and hold the lever toward you as long as you want the high beams to be on. Release it to turn the high beams off.



Cruise Control

⚠ *CAUTION*

Don't leave your cruise control switch on when you're not using it.

⚠ *CAUTION*

It is dangerous to use cruise control in heavy traffic, or on slippery or winding roads.

With cruise control, you can maintain a speed of about 40 km/h (25 mph) or more without keeping your foot on the accelerator pedal.

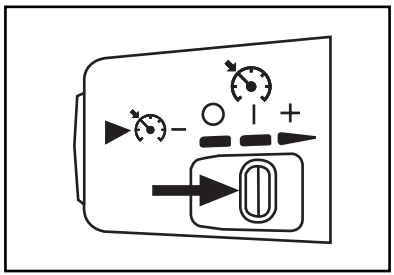
Cruise control will not work if the park brake is set or if the master cylinder brake fluid level is low.

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the traction control or the Stabilitrak system begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage.

See the following for more information:

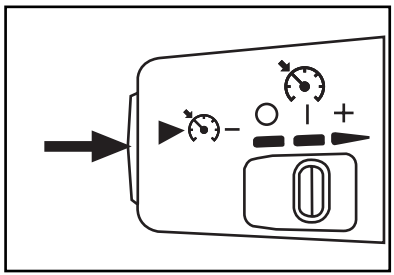
- Traction Control System
- Stabilitrak® System

Once conditions are back to normal, you may turn the cruise control back on.



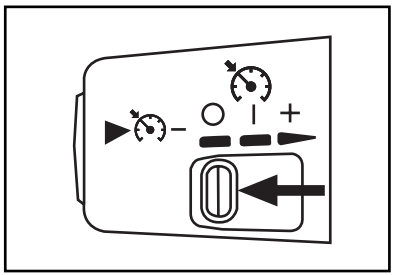
To Set Your Cruise Control

1. Move the cruise control switch to the centre, "on" position.
2. Accelerate to the speed you want.



3. Push in the button at the end of the lever and release it.
4. Take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

When the cruise control is set, the Cruise Control Light on the instrument cluster will come on.



To Get Out of Cruise Control

To temporarily turn off cruise control without erasing the set speed memory, do the following:

- Step on the brake pedal or push the clutch pedal if you have a manual transmission.

The Cruise Control light will turn off.

To turn off cruise control and erase the set speed memory, do the following:

- Move the cruise control switch to the left, "off" position.

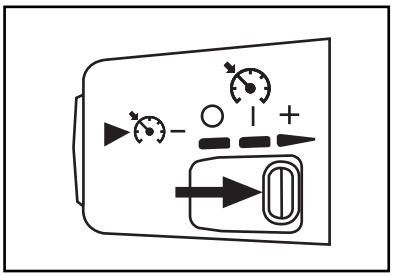
  or

- Turn off the ignition.

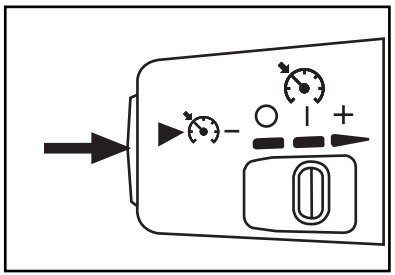
To Go Back to Your Set Speed

If you have temporarily turned off cruise control without erasing the set speed memory, do the following to re-engage cruise control:

- Once you're going about 40 km/h (25 mph) or more, you can move the cruise switch briefly to the right, resume/accelerate position. You'll go right back up to your chosen speed and stay there.



When you move the switch to the resume/accelerate position to return to your chosen speed, don't hold the switch there. If you hold it, the vehicle will accelerate and continue to gain speed. It will keep going faster until you release the switch or apply the brake.



To Go to a Higher Speed

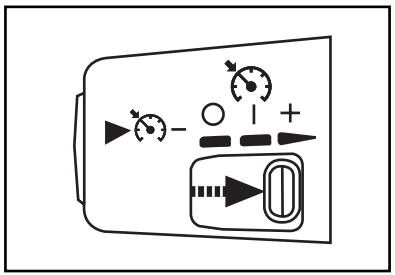
To go to a higher speed, do any of the following:

- Use the accelerator pedal to get to the higher speed.

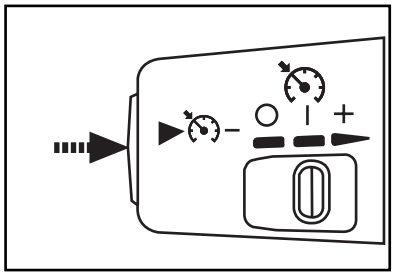
  Press in the button at the end of the lever.

  Release the button and the accelerator pedal. You'll now cruise at the higher speed.

  Note that cruise control will turn off if the accelerator pedal is held for 60 seconds or longer.



- Move the switch to the resume/accelerate position. You can hold it there while the vehicle accelerates to the new speed. When the vehicle has reached the chosen speed, release the switch. The vehicle will now maintain the higher speed.
- Tapping the switch will increase your vehicle's speed by 1.6 km/h (1 mph) for each tap.



To Go to a Slower Speed

- Push in the button at the end of the lever and hold it in.

  Your vehicle will slow down. When it gets to the lower speed you want, let go of the button. The vehicle will maintain the lower speed.
- Tapping the button will lower your vehicle's speed by 1.6 km/h (1 mph) for each tap.

To Pass Another Vehicle When You're in Cruise Control

Just use the accelerator pedal when you need more speed. When you take your foot off the pedal, the vehicle will go back down to your previously chosen cruise control speed and stay there.

Using Cruise Control on Hills

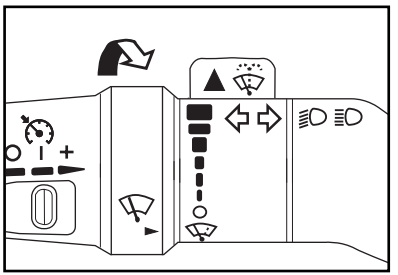
How well the cruise control system will work on hills depends on several factors:

- vehicle speed
- vehicle load
- steepness of the hill

When going up steep hills, you may need to use the accelerator pedal to maintain your speed.

When going down-hill, you may need to use the brake pedal to control the vehicle's speed.

Applying the brakes disengages cruise control.



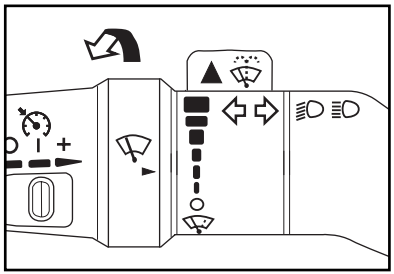
Windscreen Wipers

Rotate the band to turn on the wipers.

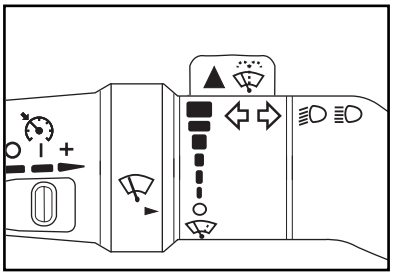
For a single wiping cycle, rotate the band to the "mist" setting .

For more cycles, hold the band in this position.

For steady wiper cycles, rotate the band upward to one of the two highest positions, depending on the wiper speed you want.



In light rain or snow, you can use the delay feature. Turn the band to one of the delay settings to choose the desired delay time between sweeps. The closer the setting is to the top of the lever, the shorter the delay.



To turn off the wipers, rotate the band to the "off" setting O.

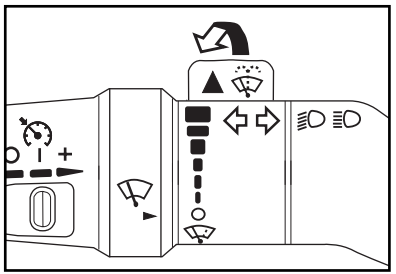
The ignition has to be on for this feature to work.

NOTICE

Clear any ice or snow from the wiper blades before using them to prevent damage to the blades and overloading the wiper motor.

The wipers are protected by a circuit breaker and a fuse. If there is an electrical overload, the wiper system will stop until the motor cools.

Wiper blades will eventually wear out and not wipe properly, reducing forward vision. Replace worn wiper blades.



Windscreen Washer

At the top of the multi-function lever there's a paddle with the windscreen washer symbol on it. To spray washer fluid on the windscreen, just push the paddle and release. The wipers will clear the window and then either stop or return to your preset speed.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Don't use the washer fluid in freezing weather until your windscreen is warmed so that ice doesn't form and block your vision.

Rear Wiper/Washer

Your vehicle is fitted with a rear wiper for the rear window.

See "Rear Wiper/Washer" earlier in this section for more information.

■ MIRRORS

Outside Mirrors

Adjust the outside mirrors so that a little of the vehicle and the area next to and behind it can be seen while you are sitting in a comfortable driving position.

The passenger's side mirror is convex. A convex mirror's surface is curved so you can see more from the driver's seat.

⚠ *CAUTION*

A convex mirror makes objects appear to be farther away than they really are. Check your inside mirror or glance over your shoulder before changing lanes.

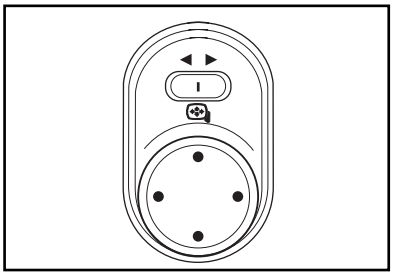
Manual Folding Mirrors

Your vehicle is fitted with folding outside mirrors. You should fold the mirrors inward to prevent damage when going through a car wash or parking on narrow streets.

To fold the mirrors inward, pull the mirror toward the vehicle.

Push the mirrors outward to return to the original position.

Do not operate the vehicle with the mirrors folded.



Power Mirrors

Use the controls on the driver's door to adjust the outside mirrors.

Choose the left or right mirror by pressing the left or right side of the rocker switch.

To adjust the mirror, use the round control.

Push the side of the control that matches the direction you want the mirror to move.

Inside Day/Night Mirror

The mirror pivots so that you can adjust it up and down or side to side.

AUTOMATIC INSIDE DAY/ NIGHT MIRROR WITH COMPASS AND TEMPERATURE DISPLAY (ON/OFF AND COMPASS/ TEMPERATURE BUTTONS)

Your vehicle is fitted with the fully automatic inside rear-view mirror which has an on/off button at the base of the mirror.

During the day the mirror reflects all the light from behind your vehicle. At night, when the glare is too high, it darkens to reflect only part of the light behind you.

This feature comes on automatically with each ignition cycle.

The indicator light near the on/off button will turn on when auto-dimming is activated.

To turn the automatic mirror feature on or off, press the ⏻ button.

This mirror also has a compass and outside temperature display at the upper right corner of the mirror face.

Do not spray glass cleaner directly onto the mirror. Use a dampened cloth or paper towel to clean the mirror.

Temperature Display

To turn the dual display on or off, press and release the ⏻F button.

To place the display in the unit selection mode, press and hold ⏻F until the display flashes °**F** or °**C**. Then, press and release ⏻F to toggle between English and metric units. After a few seconds of inactivity, the display will stop flashing and will remain at the set unit selection.

See your dealer if an abnormal temperature reading is displayed.

Compass Operation

To turn the dual display on or off, press and release the button.

The compass reading will appear in the window at the upper right corner of the mirror face.

As you are driving, **N** (North), **NE** (North East), **E** (East), **SE** (South East), **S** (South), **SW** (South West), **W** (West) or **NW** (North West) should appear on the display to show your vehicle's direction.

If the reading does not appear after about five seconds or if **C** or **CAL** appears on the display while driving, the compass may need calibration.

There may be a strong magnetic field (from various magnetic objects on the vehicle) interfering with the compass.

Remove these objects or ask your dealer for assistance.

See "Compass Calibration" later in this section for more information.

The compass may also need calibration if it displays an incorrect reading.

If an incorrect reading is displayed, first check that the compass is set to the correct variance zone. If it is, the compass needs calibration.

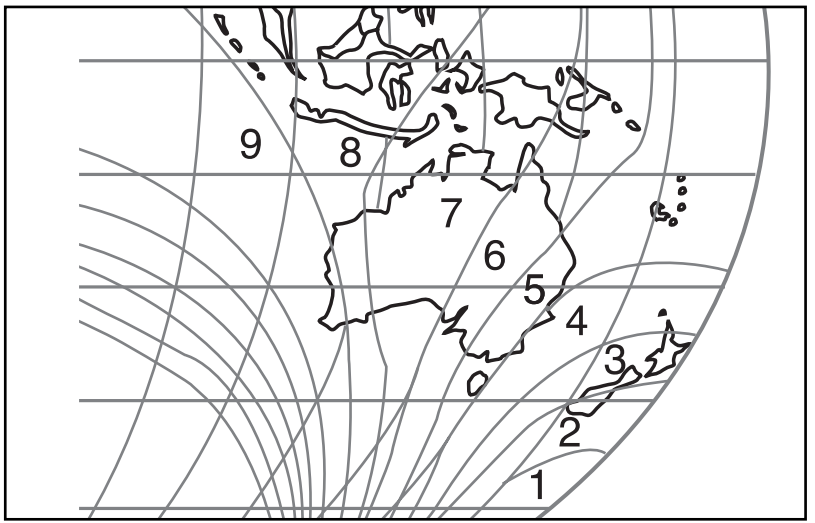
See "Compass Variance" later in this section for more information.

Compass Calibration

The compass is self-calibrating, but if **C** or **CAL** appears, or if the compass is acting erratically, you can manually calibrate it.

Before calibrating the compass, drive to an open area that is magnetically clean or free of large metallic objects such as high tension power lines or large steel buildings. Verify there are no magnetised roof antennas, or any other magnetised objects inside or outside the vehicle near the mirror.

- In order to calibrate the compass, **C** or **CAL** must appear in the display. If it does not, press the button until **C** or **CAL** does appear (about nine seconds).
- When it is safe to do so without disturbing other drivers, slowly drive your vehicle in a 360° circle at a speed of 8 km/h (5 mph) or less, until the display reads a direction.



Compass Variance

Compass variance is the difference between the earth's magnetic north and the true geographic north. Your vehicle's compass should be pre-set to your zone.

If your vehicle is taken outside this zone, it may be necessary to adjust the compass to compensate for variance.

To adjust for compass variance:

1. Find your current location and zone number on the variance zone map.
2. With the ignition on and the engine off, press and hold the button for several seconds until **ZONE** or a zone number appears in the display. Release the button.
3. Press the button again until the correct zone number appears in the display. The display will show a compass direction within a few seconds.
4. Calibrate the compass.

   See "Compass Calibration" earlier in this section for more information.

AUTOMATIC INSIDE DAY/ NIGHT MIRROR WITH COMPASS AND TEMPERATURE DISPLAY (COMPASS/TEMPERATURE BUTTON)

Your vehicle is fitted with the fully automatic inside rear-view mirror which has an on/off button at the base of the mirror.

During the day the mirror reflects all the light from behind your vehicle. At night, when the glare is too high, it darkens to reflect only part of the light behind you.

This feature comes on automatically with each ignition cycle.

The indicator light near the on/off button will turn on when auto-dimming is activated.

To turn the automatic mirror feature on or off, press and hold ⏻ for nine seconds.

This mirror also has a compass and outside temperature display at the upper right corner of the mirror face.

Do not spray glass cleaner directly onto the mirror. Use a dampened cloth or paper towel to clean the mirror.

Temperature Display

To turn the dual display on or off, press and release the ⏻ button.

Press and hold ⏻ for four seconds to toggle the reading between US-English units (°**F**) and metric units (°**C**).

When you start your vehicle, or when the sensor detects a temperature change, there may be a short delay before the system updates the display.

- If the vehicle has been off for less than two and a half hours and the last stored temperature is less than the current temperature, the last stored temperature will display.

  The temperature reading will increase about 17°C (1°F) every two minutes until the correct temperature is displayed.

- If the vehicle has been off for more than two and a half hours or the last stored temperature is greater than the current temperature, the current temperature will display.

If the outside temperature is at or below 3°C (37°F), the word **ICE** will appear on the display and flash every two seconds for one minute.

See your dealer if an abnormal temperature reading is displayed.

Compass Operation

To turn the dual display on or off, press and release the ⏻ button.

The compass reading will appear in the window at the upper right corner of the mirror face.

As you are driving, **N** (North), **NE** (North East), **E** (East), **SE** (South East), **S** (South), **SW** (South West), **W** (West) or **NW** (North West) should appear on the display to show your vehicle's direction.

If the reading does not appear after about five seconds or if **C** or **CAL** appears on the display while driving, the compass may need calibration.

See "Compass Calibration" later in this section for more information.

The compass may also need calibration if it displays an incorrect reading.

If an incorrect reading is displayed, first check that the compass is set to the correct variance zone. If it is, the compass needs calibration.

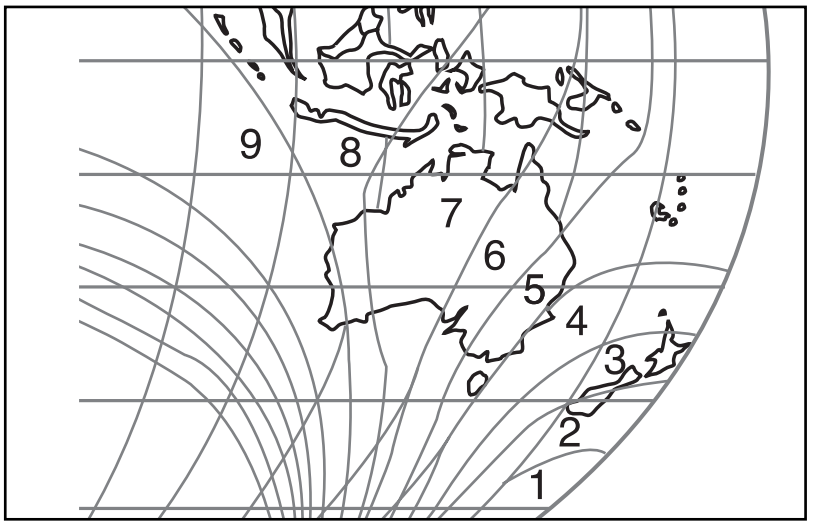
See "Compass Variance" later in this section for more information.

Compass Calibration

The compass is self-calibrating, but if **C** or **CAL** appears, or if the compass is acting erratically, you can manually calibrate it.

Before calibrating the compass, drive to an open area that is magnetically clean or free of large metallic objects such as high tension power lines or large steel buildings. Verify there are no magnetised roof antennas, or any other magnetised objects inside or outside the vehicle near the mirror.

- In order to calibrate the compass, **C** or **CAL** must appear in the display. If it does not, press the ⏻ button until **C** or **CAL** does appear (about fifteen seconds).
- When it is safe to do so without disturbing other drivers, slowly drive your vehicle in a 360° circle at a speed of 8 km/h (5 mph) or less, until the display reads a direction.



Compass Variance

Compass variance is the difference between the earth's magnetic north and the true geographic north. Your vehicle's compass should be pre-set to your zone.

If your vehicle is taken outside this zone, it may be necessary to adjust the compass to compensate for variance.

To adjust for compass variance:

1. Find your current location and zone number on the variance zone map.
2. With the ignition on and the engine off, press and hold the ⏻ button for several seconds until **ZONE** or a zone number appears in the display. Release the button.
3. Press the button again until the correct zone number appears in the display. The display will show a compass direction within a few seconds.
4. Calibrate the compass.

   See "Compass Calibration" earlier in this section for more information.

ONSTAR® SYSTEM BUTTONS (IF FITTED)

The inside rear-view mirror in your vehicle may be fitted with OnStar system buttons.

In regions where the OnStar feature is not supported, these buttons are inoperable.

REAR VISION CAMERA (IF FITTED)

Your vehicle may be fitted with this feature.

This feature is designed to assist the driver when the vehicle is shifted into **R** (Reverse).

See "Rear Vision Camera" later in this section for information.

Vanity Mirrors (If fitted)

There may be vanity mirrors located on the sun visors. If you have illuminated vanity mirrors, the lights around the mirror will come on when you lift the cover, and they will go off when you close the cover.

■ WINDOWS

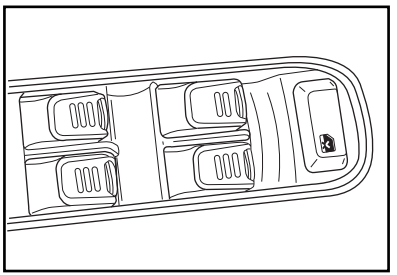
⚠ *CAUTION*

Leaving children, helpless adults, or pets in a vehicle with the windows closed is dangerous. They could be overcome by extreme heat and could suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke. Never leave a child, a helpless adult, or a pet alone in a vehicle, especially with the windows closed in warm or hot weather.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

Do not leave children in the vehicle with the ignition key. They could operate the power windows or other controls and could even make the vehicle move. A child or others could be injured or even killed.

Children can operate and become entrapped in power windows. Serious injury or death can occur. Use power window lockout when children are in the back seat.



Power Windows

Power window switches on the driver's door control each of the windows when the ignition is in the **ON** or **ACC** position or when Retained Accessory Power is active.

Each passenger door has a control switch for its own window.

Press the front part of a switch to open a window as desired.

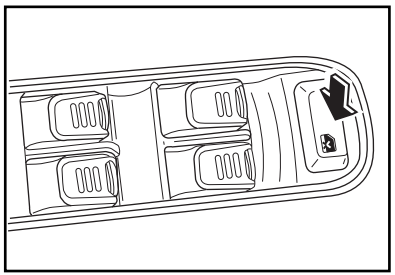
To raise the window, pull up on the front of the switch.

The power windows are protected by a circuit breaker. If there is an electrical overload, the power window system will stop until the current load returns to normal or the problem is fixed.

Express Down Feature

The driver's window switch is fitted with an Express Down feature. The window can be opened a small amount by tapping the front part of the switch lightly. When the switch is pressed all the way down and released, the window will go down all the way.

To stop the window while it is lowering, pull up on the front of the switch.



WINDOW LOCKOUT SWITCH

There is a window lock switch which allows the driver to prevent passengers from operating the windows.

This button is located on the driver's door armrest, near the power window switches.

Press the lock-out button to disable the passengers' window controls. Press it again to turn them back on.

■ DOORS

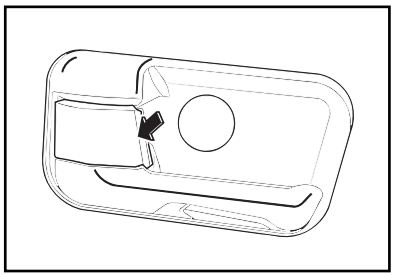
⚠ *CAUTION*

Unlocked doors can be dangerous.

- Passengers - especially children - can easily open the doors and fall out of a moving vehicle if the doors are left unlocked. When a door is locked, the handle won't open it.
- If the doors are unlocked, your chances of being thrown out of the vehicle in a crash are increased. Wear your seat belts properly and lock the doors whenever you drive.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- Young children who get into unlocked vehicles may be unable to get out. A child could be overcome by extreme heat and could suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke. Always lock your vehicle whenever you leave it.
- Locking your doors when you drive can help prevent unwanted outsiders from entering your vehicle when you slow down or stop the vehicle.

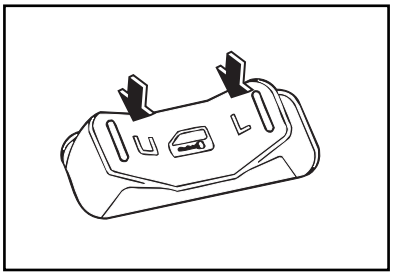


From the inside, use the manual door lock to lock and unlock each door individually.

From the outside, use your key to lock or unlock the driver's door.

You may also use your remote keyless entry transmitter to lock or unlock the doors.

See "Remote Keyless Entry" in Section 3 for more information.



Power Door Locks

The front power door lock controls lock and unlock all the doors.

Press **L** to lock all the doors.

Press **U** to unlock all the doors.

Anti-lockout Feature

This feature helps protect you from locking your keys in the vehicle.

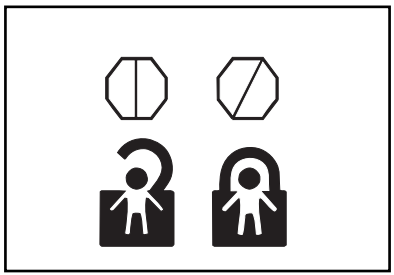
If the power door lock switch is pressed while a door is open and the key is in the ignition, all the doors will lock and the driver's door will unlock.

A chime will sound to remind you to remove the key from the ignition.

Programmable Automatic Door Locks

This feature allows you to customise your automatic door locks to suit your needs.

See "Driver Information Centre" earlier in this section for information.



Rear Door Security Lock

The rear doors are fitted with locks that help prevent passengers, especially children, from opening the rear doors from inside.

The locks are located on the edge of each rear door.

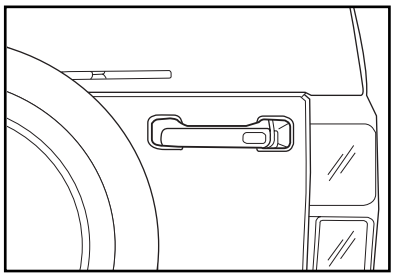
You must open the rear doors to access the locks.

When the security lock is engaged, you can unlock the door from the inside. But the door can only be opened from the outside.

Security Lock Activation

To activate this feature, use the ignition key to turn the rear door security lock toward the front of the vehicle, and then close the door. To open the door, unlock it and open it from the outside.

To deactivate this feature, use the ignition key to turn the rear door security lock to the vertical position.



■ REAR CARGO AREA

Swing-Gate

Use the power door lock switch or the keyless entry transmitter to lock or unlock the swing-gate.

Pull the handle to open the swing-gate slightly. The swing-gate automatically opens the rest of the way.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving with the swing-gate open could injure pedestrians or damage the vehicle. Make sure the swing-gate is completely closed before driving.

⚠ *CAUTION*

It can be very dangerous to drive with the swing-gate open. Carbon monoxide (CO) gas can come into your vehicle. You cannot see or smell CO. It can cause unconsciousness and even death.

Rear Area Storage

Your vehicle may be fitted with a storage compartment located on the right side of the rear cargo area.

To open the storage compartment, pull the two tabs out and open the lid.

Convenience Net (If fitted)

This net, which may be installed in the rear area, is designed to prevent small things, such as grocery bags, from falling over during sharp turns or quick stops and starts.

Do not carry heavy objects in the convenience nets.

Cargo Cover (If fitted)

NOTICE

Do not put items on top of the cargo cover. The weight of the items could cause the attachment clips to break.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

To install the cargo cover:

1. Remove the cargo cover from its storage bag.
2. Attach the loops to the posts in each corner of the rear of the vehicle.

When not in use, store the cover in its bag.

Jack and Spare Tyre Removal

The jack is located in the rear area of your vehicle. See Section 5 for information on spare tyre removal and changing a flat tyre.

■ OVERHEAD AREA AND ROOF

Sun Visors

To block out glare, pull the sun visor down or to the side.

Pull out the extender for extra coverage.

Vanity Mirrors (If fitted)

There may be vanity mirrors located on the sun visors. If you have illuminated vanity mirrors, the lights around the mirror will come on when you lift the cover, and they will go off when you close the cover.

Sun Roof (If fitted)

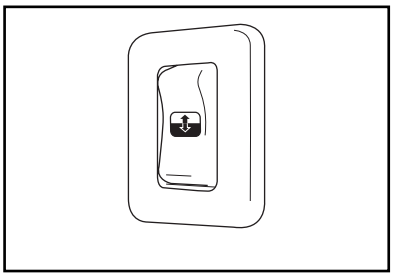
NOTICE

Make sure not to leave the sun roof open for long periods of time. Debris may collect in the tracks.

Excessive debris may damage the sun roof operation and clog the water drainage system.

Your ignition must be on to operate the sun roof.

The switch is located in the front head-liner.



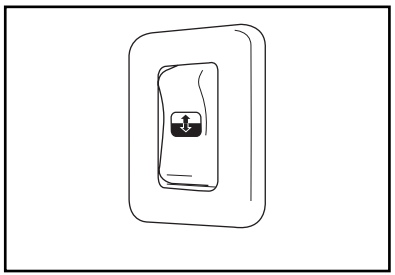
Press and release the rear of the switch to open the sun roof all the way.

If you want to stop the roof in a partially open position, a slight touch of the switch in either direction will stop it.

An air deflector will raise when the sun roof is opened to the pre-set comfort position.

To close the sun roof, press the front of the switch.

The sun shade will remain open until you close it manually.



Vent Position

When the glass panel is closed, press and hold the front of the switch to open the roof at the rear to the vent position.

If you want to stop the roof in a partially open position, release the switch.

To close the vent, press and hold the rear of the switch.

Sun Shade

The sun shade opens automatically when the sun roof is opened.

The sun shade will remain open until you close it manually.

Slide the sun shade open or closed using the handle.

The sun shade will not close past the current position of the sun roof.

Anti-Pinch Feature

If a head, hand or another object is in the way of the sun roof as it is closing, the glass panel will stop and open to the pre-set comfort position. Once the obstruction is removed, the glass panel can be closed.

Cargo Tie-Downs (If fitted)

There are four cargo tie-downs located in tracks on the roof of the vehicle.

You can slide the cargo tie-downs anywhere along the tracks.

To loosen, turn the tie-down anti-clockwise until it moves freely in the track.

To tighten, turn the tie-down clockwise.

Luggage Carrier

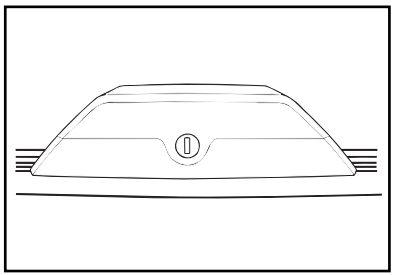
The luggage carrier has side rails and may have moveable cross-rails and tie-downs to secure cargo.

NOTICE

- Loading cargo that weighs more than 113 kg (250 lbs) on the luggage carrier may damage the vehicle.
- When large things are loaded on the carrier, do not let them hang over the rear or sides of the vehicle.
- Do not load cargo directly onto the roof of your vehicle.
- Place cargo on top of the cross-rails and fasten it securely to the cargo tie-downs (if fitted).

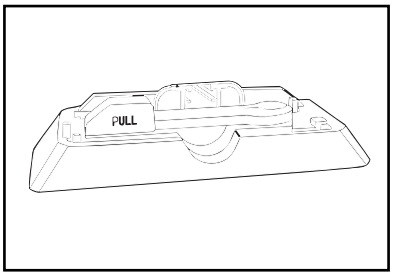
Do not overload the vehicle.

See "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

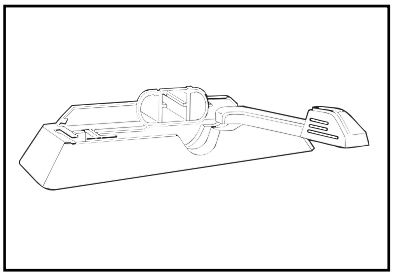


To move the cross-rails, do the following:

1. Turn the key (included with this system) anti-clockwise to unlock the cross-rail end cap.



2. Remove both end caps.



3. Pull the lever at each end of the cross-rail from left to right to loosen the cross-rail.
4. Move the cross-rail to the desired position.

   - NOTE:

     If your vehicle has a sun roof, there is a cross-rail stop-tab to prevent the cross-rails from being moved past the opening of the sun roof.

5. Push the lever at each end of the cross-rail from right to left to lock the cross-rail in place.
6. Re-install and lock the cross-rail end cap.

Do not load cargo directly onto the roof of your vehicle.

Place cargo on top of the cross-rails and fasten it securely to the cargo tie-downs (if fitted).

To prevent damage or loss of cargo while driving, check periodically to make sure that the cross-rails are tight and the cargo is still securely fastened.

■ STORAGE

Your vehicle has many storage compartments.

Front Console Storage Compartment

To open the storage area, pull up on the latch under the front edge of the armrest and then lift the lid.

To access the lower storage area, remove the tray inside the compartment.

Glove Box

The glove box can be used to store small items.

To open the glove box, pull upward on the bottom of the handle on the glove box door.

Cup Holders

There are two cup holders at the front of the centre console.

You may have a cup holder in the centre of the rear bench seat. Pull down on the lid to open the cup holder.

Your vehicle may have a cup holder on the lower part of each front door.

Convenience Nets

Your vehicle is fitted with storage nets located on the back of the front seats. To remove these nets, pull out on each of the four clips located on the net.

The convenience net in the rear area is designed to hold smaller items.

Do not carry heavy objects in the convenience nets.

See "Rear Cargo Area" earlier in this section.

Rear Area Storage

See "Rear Cargo Area" earlier in this section.

Cargo Tie-Downs (If fitted)

See "Rear Cargo Area" earlier in this section.

Luggage Carrier

See "Overhead Area and Roof" earlier in this section.

■ ASHTRAY AND LIGHTER (IF FITTED)

The ashtray is removable and fits in the front cup holder.

To remove the ashtray, pull it out from the console.

NOTICE

Do not put papers and other things that burn into the ashtrays. If you do, cigarettes placed in the ashtrays could start them on fire.

To use the cigarette lighter, push it in and wait for it to pop out.

NOTICE

Do not hold the cigarette lighter in with your hand while it is heating. If you do, it could damage the heater element and the mechanism which allows the lighter to pop out.

It can also blow the fuse.

■ RETAINED ACCESSORY POWER

Your vehicle has retained accessory power, which allows you to operate the following electrical accessories for up to 20 minutes after you turn the ignition off, unless a door is opened:

- Radio (If fitted)
- Windscreen Wipers
- Power Windows

■ BATTERY RUN-DOWN PROTECTION

This feature is designed to protect your vehicle's battery. If the Dome Lights are left on after the ignition is turned off, then this system will shut the lights off after 20 minutes.

■ ELECTRIC POWER MANAGEMENT

This system monitors the temperature and charge status of the vehicle's battery and automatically adjusts the voltage to enhance performance and extend battery life.

If the system senses a problem, a message will appear on the Driver Information Centre display.

The Charging System Light may also appear on the instrument cluster.

See the following, earlier in this section, for more information:

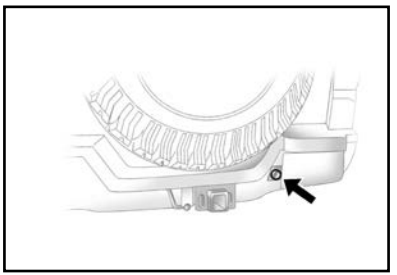
- Charging System Light
- Driver Information Centre Messages

■ REAR VISION CAMERA (IF FITTED)

Your vehicle may be fitted with this feature.

This section describes the basic information you will need to know to operate the rear vision camera system. You should read this section thoroughly to become familiar with it.

This feature is designed to assist the driver when the vehicle is shifted into **R** (Reverse).



The rear vision camera system includes a camera mounted to the rear bumper and a video screen that is part of the inside rear-view mirror.

This feature comes on automatically with each ignition cycle.

See "Enabling the Rear Vision Camera" later in this section for more information.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not drive in **R** (Reverse) using only the rear vision camera.

Use care when backing up a vehicle. Always look behind you. Check for people, other vehicles and obstructions. Also check for blind spots.

Do not use the rear vision camera under the following conditions:

- The vehicle is operating in **R** (Reverse) for an extended period of time or for long distances.
- The vehicle is travelling at high speeds in **R** (Reverse).
- The vehicle will be travelling in **R** (Reverse) across traffic lanes.

⚠ *CAUTION*

The system will not display objects that are below the bumper or under the vehicle, or some objects that are very close to either end of the bumper.

The system may not detect children, pedestrians, bicyclists, pets or other obstructions.

If children, pets or bicycles are behind your vehicle, the vehicle could strike them. They could be injured or killed.

Whether or not you are using the rear vision camera feature, always check carefully behind your vehicle and watch closely whenever you back up.

The rear vision camera is located on the rear bumper below the spare tyre carrier.

When the system is on and the vehicle is shifted into **R** (Reverse), the inside rear-view mirror will automatically display the area behind the vehicle.

The distance displayed on the video screen is not to scale.

The actual distance between your vehicle and the object may be longer or shorter than what is displayed on the video screen.

The system will not display objects that are below the bumper or under the vehicle, or some objects that are very close to either end of the bumper.

The area displayed may vary according to vehicle orientation or road conditions.

NOTICE

The spare tyre, mounted on the rear of the vehicle, extends beyond the rear bumper and may be closer to an object than it appears on the video screen.

The spare tyre could collide with an object and damage the vehicle.

Any resulting damage would not be covered by your warranty.

Use care when backing up a vehicle. Always look behind you. Check for people, other vehicles and obstructions. Also check for blind spots.

Rear Vision Camera Operation

In order for this feature to work properly, the following conditions must be met:

- The system is enabled.

  See "Enabling the Rear Vision Camera" later in this section for more information.
- The ambient light is bright enough.
- Direct sunlight or headlights are not shining on the camera lens.
- The camera lens is free of mud, dirt, snow, ice and slush.

  Keep the camera lens clean. Otherwise, system performance may be affected.

  Clean the lens with water and wipe it with a soft cloth.
- The camera is positioned and mounted correctly.

  If the back of the vehicle is damaged, the camera may be affected.

  The position and mounting angle of the camera may have changed.

  Take the vehicle to the dealer as soon as possible to have the system checked.

To use this feature, do the following:

1. Make sure the system is on.

   See "Enabling the Rear Vision Camera" later in this section for more information.
2. Shift to **R** (Reverse) to activate the system.

   The rear-view mirror will automatically display the area behind the vehicle.

When the driver shifts out of **R** (Reverse), the image on the rear-view mirror will disappear and normal mirror operation will resume.

Enabling the Rear Vision Camera

To turn this feature on or off, do the following:

1. Turn the ignition to the **ACC** or **ON** position.
2. Press and hold the ⏻ button on the inside rear-view mirror.

   The indicator light near the button will glow when the system is on.

When the system is off, the rear-view mirror will not display the area behind the vehicle when the transmission is shifted to **R** (Reverse).

Adjust your driving accordingly.

Rear Vision Camera System Problems

Normal operation may be limited under extremely high or low temperatures.

In severe weather conditions, the image that appears on the display may be unclear, disappear suddenly or may not appear at all.

If the video signal is interrupted or lost when the vehicle is travelling in **R** (Reverse), the indicator light on the rear-view mirror will flash slowly and the image on the rear vision camera display will disappear.

The system will return to normal operation and the indicator light will stop flashing once conditions return to normal.

If you are still experiencing difficulty with your system and have read the information in this guide, see your dealer for assistance.

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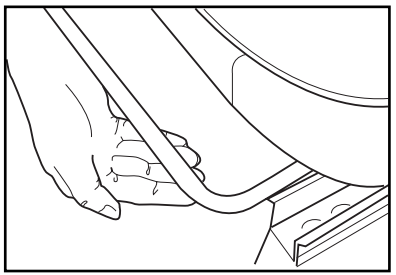


■ SEAT CONTROLS

Manual Seat Controls (If fitted)

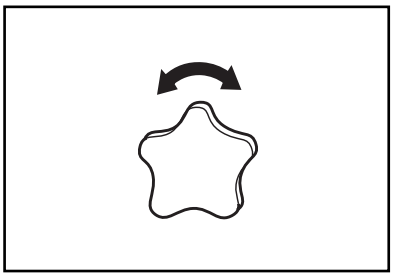
Lift the bar under the front seat to slide the seat backward and forward.

Slide the seat to where you want it.

Release the bar and make sure the seat is locked into place.

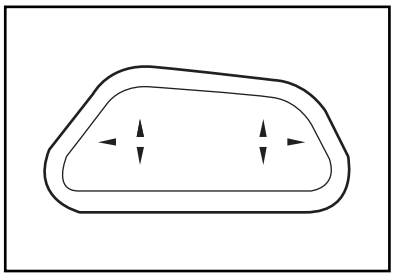
⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is moving. The seat could jerk and cause a loss of control.



Manual Lumbar Control (If fitted)

Turn the knob on the outboard side of the seat to increase or decrease support to your lower back.



Power Seat Controls (If fitted)

The power seat controls are located on the outboard sides of the front seats.

The front part of the switch makes the front of the seat go up and down.

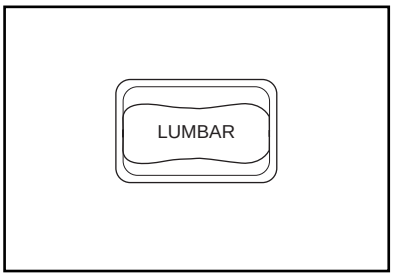
The rear part of the switch makes the rear of the seat go up or down.

Move the switch forward or back to move the seat forward or rearward.

Move the entire switch up or down to make the whole seat move up or down.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is moving. The seat could jerk and cause a loss of control.



Power Lumbar Control (If fitted)

If your vehicle is fitted with the electric lumbar support control, the switch is located on the side of the seat. Push the front of the switch to increase lumbar support or the rear of the switch to decrease it.

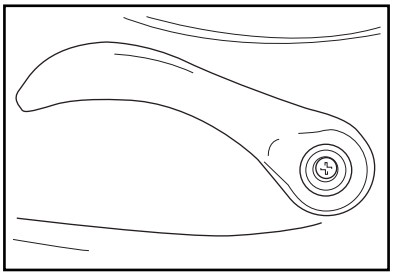
Front Seatback Manual Reclining Control

⚠ CAUTION

Do not adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is moving. The seat could jerk and cause a loss of control.

⚠ CAUTION

If the seatback isn't locked, it could move forward in a sudden stop or crash. That could cause injury to the person sitting there. Always push and pull on the seatback to be sure it is locked.



Lift the lever located on the outboard side of the seat cushion and tilt the seatback forward or backward, as desired. Release the lever to lock the seatback in place.

To return the seatback to its upright position, lift the lever without pushing on the seatback.

Make sure that the seatback, when returned to its original position, is securely locked in place.

⚠ CAUTION

Sitting in a reclined position when your vehicle is in motion can be dangerous. Even if you buckle up, your seatbelts can't do their job when the seatback is excessively reclined.

For proper protection when the vehicle is in motion, have the seatback in the upright position.

Then, sit well back in the seat and wear your safety belt properly.

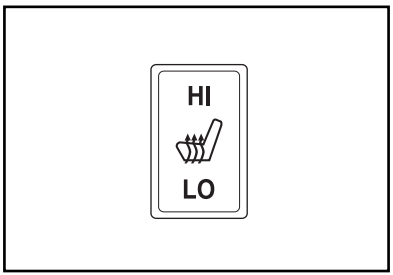
Heated Seats (If fitted)

Use this feature to heat the seat-back and seat cushion.

The ignition must be on for this feature to work.

The front passenger's safety belt must be fastened in order for the heated seat feature to work on the passenger's seat.

The controls are located either on the outboard side of each front seat or on the centre console.

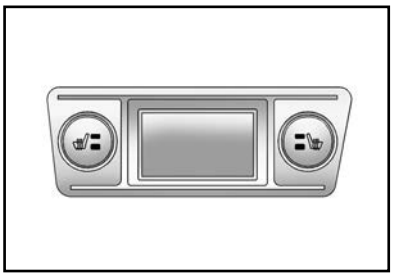


- **Vehicles with heated seat controls on the outboard side of the front seats:**

  To turn on a heated seat to the lowest heat setting, press the bottom of the switch.

  To turn on a heated seat to the highest heat setting, press the top of the switch.

  To turn this feature off, move the switch to the centre, off position.



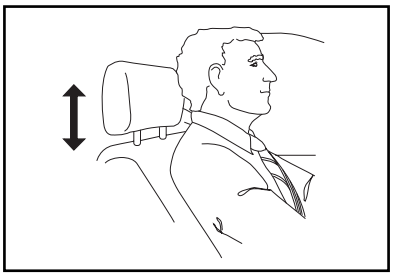
- **Vehicles with heated seat controls on the centre console:**

  The button closest to the driver is for the driver's seating position.

  The button closest to the passenger is for the front passenger's seating position.

  Press the desired button repeatedly to select the high heat, low heat or off setting.

- If the high heat setting is selected, two indicator lights will illuminate in the button.
- If the low heat setting is selected, one indicator light will illuminate in the button.



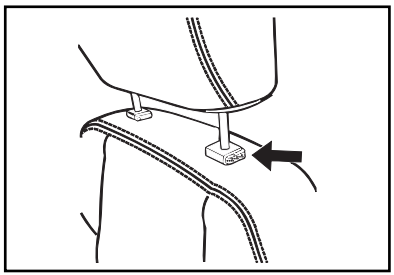
Head Restraints

The front seats have adjustable head restraints in the outboard seating positions.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Head restraints are designed to reduce the risk of neck or spinal injuries in case of a collision.

Make sure the head restraint is installed on the seatback and properly adjusted before driving.



The top of the restraint should be closest to the top of your head.

Pull up on the restraint to raise it.

To lower a head restraint, push the button under the restraint and slide the restraint down.

Push down on the head restraint to make sure it is locked in place.

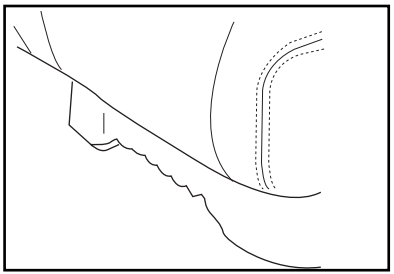
The head restraints are not designed to be removed.

Rear Seats

Your vehicle has a split rear seat which can be folded down for additional cargo space.

Before folding the seat, always make sure that there is nothing under or in front of the seat.

Also, move the front seat forward before folding the rear seat.



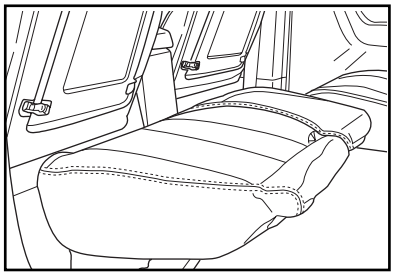
Folding the Seat

1. Place your hand under the front of the seat cushion and lift the cushion up while moving it forward.

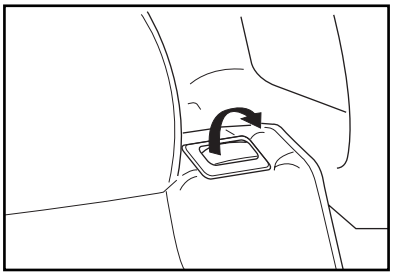
NOTICE

Damage to the rear seat or safety belts can occur if the seat is folded with the safety belts fastened.

Before folding a seat, unbuckle the safety belts and return them to their normal stowed positions.



2. Pull the cushion forward until it rests in the foot-well.



3. Lift the latch on top of the seatback.
4. Pull the seatback forward and fold it down until it is flat.

   You may need to move the front seat forward or raise the front seatback to the upright position in order for the seatback to fold down flat.
5. Repeat the procedure for the other side of the seat.

Unfolding the Seat

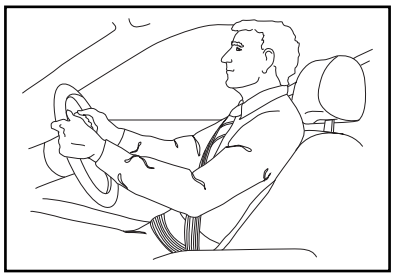
⚠ *CAUTION*

A seat that is not locked in place properly could move during a sudden stop or collision. People in the vehicle could be injured. Make sure the seat is locked in place.

⚠ *CAUTION*

A safety belt that is twisted or improperly attached or routed won't provide the protection needed in a crash. After installing a seat, always make sure that the safety belts are not twisted and that they are properly attached and routed.

1. To raise the seatback, just lift up the seatback and push it until it locks in the upright position.
2. Place your hand under the front of the seat cushion and lift the cushion while moving it rearward until it latches into position.
3. Make sure that the seatback and seat cushion, when returned to their original positions, are securely locked in place.



■ SAFETY BELTS

⚠ *CAUTION*

- WARNING: Seatbelts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- Seatbelts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.
- Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.
- It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

- Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.
- Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.
- No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.

⚠ CAUTION

The driver and all passengers must be properly restrained at all times with the safety belts provided in the vehicle. Failure to do so could increase the chance of injury and/or the severity of injury in accidents.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not let anyone ride where they cannot wear a safety belt properly. If you are in a crash and you are not wearing a safety belt, you can be seriously injured or killed.

In a crash, a vehicle occupant who is not restrained properly could become airborne and strike and injure another person in the vehicle, or could be ejected from the vehicle.

In the same crash, you might not be injured if you are buckled up. Always fasten your safety belt, and check that your passengers' belts are fastened properly, too.

⚠ *CAUTION*

It is extremely dangerous to ride in a cargo area, inside or outside of a vehicle. In a collision, people riding in these areas are more likely to be seriously injured or killed. Be sure everyone in your vehicle is in a seat and using a safety belt properly.

The safety belt information included here is intended for vehicle occupants of adult size and for older children who have outgrown booster seats.

Older children who have outgrown booster seats should sit in a rear seat, restrained by a properly fastened safety belt.

To determine whether a child is ready to transition out of a booster, into a rear seat, see "Older Children" under "Child Restraints" later in this section.

Be sure that if children are too small to be well restrained by the safety belt system, that they are secured in an appropriate child restraint. See "Child Restraints" later in this section.

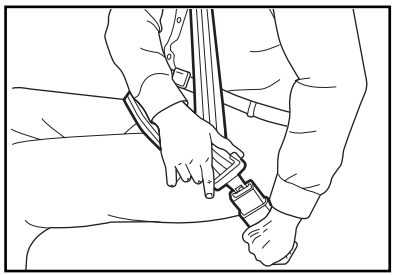
⚠ *CAUTION*

Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

A safety belt must be used by only one person at a time. Do not allow two children to share the same belt.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Always wear your safety belt. Be sure it is adjusted properly at all times.



Lap/Shoulder Belt

All seating positions are fitted with lap/shoulder belts.

The lap/shoulder belt should be worn properly, as described below.

To fasten the belt:

1. Adjust the seat and sit up straight.
2. Pick up the latch plate.

3. Pull the belt across you. Do not let it get twisted.

   The lap/shoulder belt may lock if you pull it out very quickly. To unlock it, let the belt go back slightly then pull it across you more slowly.

4. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.

   Be sure to insert the correct latch plate into the appropriate buckle.

   Make sure the release button on the buckle faces upward or outward.

⚠ *CAUTION*

You could be seriously injured if your belt is buckled in the wrong place. Always buckle your belt into the buckle nearest you.

Be sure the belt goes under the armrests (if fitted).

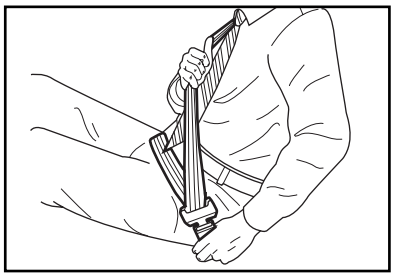
If the safety belt goes over an armrest (if fitted), the lap portion of the safety belt could apply force to the abdomen in a crash, not to the much stronger pelvic bones.

5. Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure.

6. Adjust the shoulder belt away from your face and neck.

   See the following, later in this section, for more information:

   - Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster
   - Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides

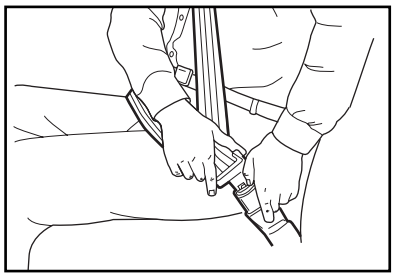


7. Pull on the shoulder section to adjust the lap fit.

   For smaller occupants, you may need to pull the stitching on the lap belt through the latch plate to fully tighten the belt.

The shoulder belt locks if there is a sudden stop or crash.

When you pull the shoulder portion of some rear passenger lap/shoulder belts all the way out, the child restraint locking feature is engaged. The belt can no longer be pulled out until it is fully retracted.



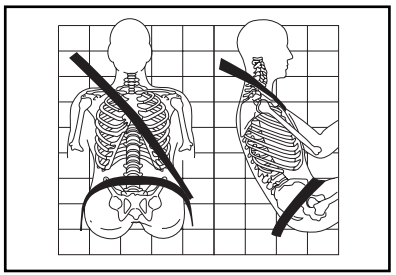
To unlatch the belt:

- Push the button on the buckle.

When a safety belt is not in use, slide the latch plate up the safety belt webbing. The latch plate should rest on the safety belt stitching, near the guide loop.

NOTICE

Before you close the door, make sure the safety belt is out of the way. Otherwise, the belt and/or the vehicle body could be damaged.



The lap/shoulder belt should be worn as shown above.

⚠ CAUTION

Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

Wear your belt fitted closely against the body. Do not wear your shoulder belt under your arm. Make sure the belt is not twisted across your body.

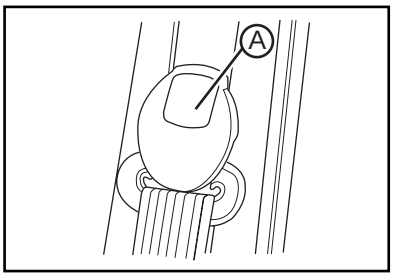
When using a safety belt, sit up straight and keep your feet on the floor in front of you.

The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces.

The shoulder belt should not cross the face or neck.

⚠ CAUTION

The lap part of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones, and you would be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force to your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries.



Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster

Your vehicle may be fitted with shoulder belt height adjusters for the front seats.

This adjusts the height of the front shoulder belt. You should adjust it so the belt is centred on your shoulder and away from your face and neck.

To move the height adjuster down, press the release button Ⓐ and slide it down to the proper height.

To move the height adjuster up, just push up on the shoulder belt guide.

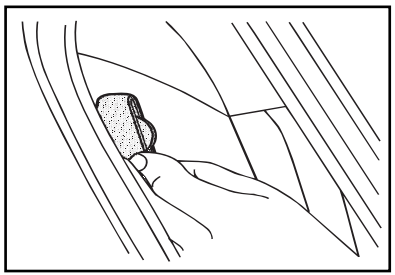
To make sure it is locked in place, try to move the height adjuster down without pressing the release button.

Maladjustment of the safety belt height could reduce the effectiveness of the safety belt in a crash.

Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides

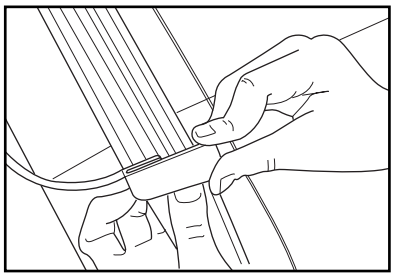
Your vehicle is fitted with rear shoulder belt guides which provide comfort and support for some adults and children who have outgrown booster seats. These guides work by pulling the regular belt away from the neck and head.

There is one guide for each of the rear outside passenger positions.

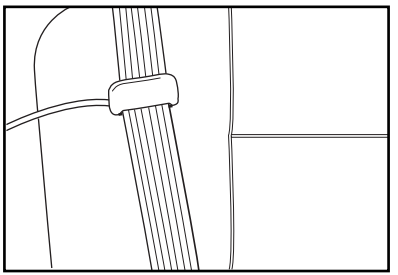


To install the comfort guide:

1. Pull the elastic cord out from between the seat and the inside body of the vehicle and remove the guide from the clip.



2. Place the guide over the belt, inserting the belt edges into the slots of the guide.



3. Be sure the belt is not twisted and that the elastic cord is under the belt and the guide is on top.
4. Buckle, position and release the safety belt as you would normally.

   For more information on using lap/shoulder belts, see "Lap/Shoulder Belt" earlier in this section.

⚠ *CAUTION*

The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces.

Wearing a safety belt improperly could cause serious injury.

To remove the comfort guide:

1. Squeeze the belt edges together and remove the belt from the comfort guide.
2. Pull the comfort guide upward to expose the storage clip.
3. Slide the comfort guide back onto its storage clip.
4. Tuck the storage clip between the seatback and the interior body.

   Be sure to leave the loop of the elastic cord exposed.

Replacing Safety Belts

⚠ *CAUTION*

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

⚠ *CAUTION*

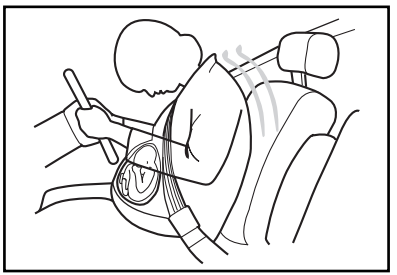
A crash can damage the restraint systems so that they do not provide proper protection. This could result in serious injury or even death in a collision. To help make sure your restraint systems are working properly after a crash, have them inspected and replaced, as necessary, as soon as possible.

If you have been in a collision where the belts may have been stretched, or if the safety belt is cut or damaged, the belt needs to be replaced. Repairs may be necessary even if the safety belt was not used at the time of the collision. Have the restraint system inspected after a collision.

If you have been in a collision where the belts may have been stretched, or if the safety belt is cut or damaged, the belt needs to be replaced. Repairs may be necessary even if the safety belt was not used at the time of the collision. Have the restraint system inspected after a collision.

If child restraint anchor fittings were being used when the collision occurred, have the child restraint system inspected. New parts and repairs may be necessary even if the safety belt or child restraint was not being used at the time of the crash.

Your vehicle is fitted with safety belt pre-tensioners for the driver and front passenger. Pre-tensioners work only once. If the pre-tensioners were activated in a collision, they will need to be replaced. If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, have the safety belt pre-tensioners checked. See "Safety Belt Pre-tensioners" under "Supplemental Restraints" later in this section for more information about this feature.



Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy

Safety belts work for everyone, including pregnant women. Like all occupants, they are more likely to be seriously injured if they do not wear safety belts.

A pregnant woman should wear a lap/shoulder belt, and the lap portion should be worn as low as possible throughout the pregnancy.

The best way to protect the foetus is to protect the mother. When a safety belt is worn properly, it is more likely that the foetus will not be hurt in a crash. For pregnant women, as for anyone, the key to making safety belts effective is wearing them properly.

Safety Belt Reminder Light

This light is located in the instrument cluster.

When you start your engine, a chime will come on for several seconds to remind you to fasten your safety belts. The safety belt light will also come on and stay on for several seconds, and then it will flash for several more seconds. If the driver's belt is buckled, neither the chime nor the light will come on.

The chime and light will repeat if the driver remains unbuckled and the vehicle is in motion.

Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

The passenger safety belt reminder light is located on the instrument panel.

If the passenger air bag is enabled when you start the vehicle, after several seconds, a chime will come on for several seconds to remind the front passenger to fasten their safety belt. The passenger safety belt light will also come on and stay on for several seconds, and then it will flash for several seconds more. If the passenger's belt is buckled before the engine is started, neither the chime nor the light will come on.

The chime and light will repeat if the passenger remains unbuckled and the vehicle is in motion.

The passenger safety belt warning light and chime may turn on if an object such as a briefcase or grocery bag is placed on the front passenger's seat. Remove the object or buckle the safety belt to turn off the light and chime.

See "Passenger Sensing System" later in this section.

■ SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINTS

⚠ *CAUTION*

A crash can damage the restraint systems in your vehicle. A damaged restraint system may not properly protect the person using it, resulting in serious injury or even death in a crash.

Have the restraint systems inspected after a collision.

Make any necessary replacements as soon as possible.

SAFETY BELT PRE-TENSIONERS

Your vehicle is fitted with safety belt pre-tensioners. Pre-tensioners help tighten the safety belts during the early stages of a moderate to severe frontal, near frontal or rear collision if the threshold conditions for the pre-tensioners are met.

If your vehicle is fitted with side impact air bags, the pre-tensioners can also help tighten the safety belts during a side collision or rollover event.

The pre-tensioners are located in the driver and front passenger safety belt assemblies.

Pre-tensioners work only once. If the pre-tensioners are activated in a collision, they will need to be replaced.

AIR BAG SYSTEM

⚠ *CAUTION*

Air bags are designed to be used with the safety belts.

In a crash, a vehicle occupant who is not restrained properly could become airborne and strike and injure another person in the vehicle, or could be ejected from the vehicle.

Everyone in your vehicle who has outgrown child restraints should wear a safety belt properly, whether or not there is an air bag for that person.

Both the safety belt restraint system and the air bag restraint system are designed to best protect adults.

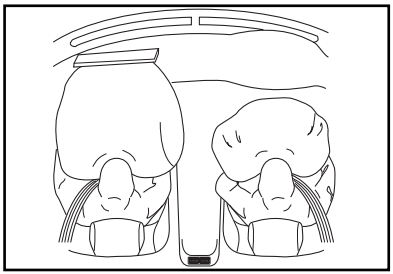
Anyone who is up against, or very close to, an inflating air bag could be seriously injured or killed.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

Be sure that if children are too small to be well restrained by the safety belt system, that they are secured in an appropriate child restraint. See "Child Restraints" later in this section.

⚠ *CAUTION*

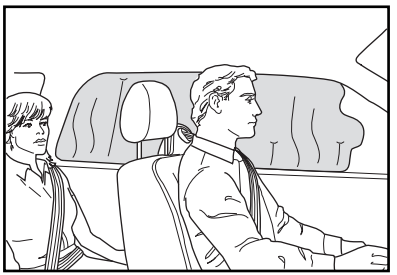
If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it could seriously injure you. Safety belts help keep you in position in case an air bag inflates in a collision. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still able to maintain control of the vehicle.



Your vehicle is fitted with two air bags that may inflate from the centre of the steering wheel and from the passenger side of the instrument panel during a moderate to severe frontal or near-frontal collision.

These are dual-stage frontal air bags which adjust the amount of restraint according to crash severity. For moderate frontal impacts, the air bags inflate at a level less than full deployment. For more severe frontal impacts, full deployment occurs.

Vehicles fitted with dual-stage air bags also have electronic frontal sensors which help the system distinguish between a moderate and more severe frontal impact.



Your vehicle is also fitted with two roof-mounted side impact air bags.

These air bags protect the driver, the front passenger and the two passengers directly behind them.

Both roof-mounted side impact air bags are designed to inflate when either side of the vehicle is struck during a moderate to severe side collision, or in the event of a severe frontal impact or a vehicle rollover.

Rollover capable roof-mounted side impact air bags help reduce the risk of full or partial ejection in rollover events, although no system can prevent all such ejections.

If your vehicle is equipped with seat-mounted side-impact air bags, these air bags may inflate during a moderate to severe side collision.

During a side collision, the seat-mounted air bag, on the same side of the vehicle as the impact, may inflate from the outboard side of the front seatback.

For side-impact air bags, deployment is determined by the location and severity of the impact.

When an air bag inflates, the doors may automatically unlock. The interior lights and the hazard warning flashers may also turn on.

You can lock the doors, turn the interior lights off and turn the hazard warning flashers off by using the controls for those features.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.

Remember that it is safest for children to be seated in the rear seats.

⚠ *CAUTION*

A child in a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag.

Do not use a rear-facing restraint in the front passenger's seat.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Although your vehicle is fitted with a passenger air bag deactivation feature which is designed to turn off the passenger's frontal air bag and seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted) under certain conditions, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an air bag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though the system is deactivated.

In fact, because the risk to a rear-facing child is so great if the air bag deploys, there is a label on your vehicle's sun visor that cautions you never to put a rear-facing child seat in the front.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

It is also recommended that forward-facing child restraints be secured in a rear seat position.

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.

A child in a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates and the passenger seat is in a forward position.

⚠ CAUTION

Frontal air bags are not designed to inflate at all in rollovers, rear collisions, or in many side crashes.

Roof-mounted rollover air bags are designed to inflate when either side of the vehicle is struck during a side collision, severe frontal impact or a vehicle rollover. They are not designed to inflate in a rear collision.

Seat-mounted side-impact air bags (if fitted) are not designed to inflate in rollovers, or in rear, frontal or near frontal crashes.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not attach anything to the area from where the air bag inflates.

If something is between an occupant and an air bag, the air bag might not inflate properly or it might force the object into the occupant, causing severe injury or even death.

The path of an inflating air bag must be kept clear of any objects at all times.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use seat accessories that block the path of a seat-mounted side impact air bag.

Changing or moving any parts of the front seats, safety belts, the air bag sensing and diagnostic module, steering wheel, instrument panel, roof-rail air bag modules, ceiling headliner or pillar garnish trim, overhead console, front sensors, side impact sensors, rollover sensor module, or air bag wiring can affect the operation of the air bag system.

Adding equipment to the front or sides of your vehicle may keep the air bags from working properly. Check with your dealer before adding equipment to the outside of your vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not secure anything to the roof of your vehicle by routing rope or tie-downs through any door or window opening. This will block the inflation path of a roof-mounted side impact air bag.

Vehicle occupants should not lean or sleep against the doors or side windows.

⚠ *CAUTION*

When an air bag inflates, there may be dust in the air. This dust could cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing trouble. To avoid this, everyone in the vehicle should get out as soon as it is safe to do so. If you are unable to get out of the vehicle, then open a window or door.

If you experience breathing problems following air bag deployment, you should seek medical attention.

In many severe crashes, windscreens are broken by vehicle deformation. Additional windscreen breakage may also occur from the inflation of the front passenger air bag.

The air bag only inflates once. It must be replaced after a collision. Let only qualified technicians work on the air bag system.

Your vehicle has computer modules that may record information after a collision.

During a crash, your vehicle may record information about the condition of the vehicle and how it was operated.

See "Data Collection and Event Data Recorders" in Section 5 for more information.

Your vehicle is fitted with a rollover sensor that was designed to work with the original size and type of tyres and wheels that came with your vehicle. Tyres and wheels of different sizes and types may affect the operation of the roof-mounted rollover air bag system.

See "Tyres" in Section 4 for more information.

⚠ *CAUTION*

After an air bag inflates, the air bag components may be hot. Do not touch the air bag components.

NOTICE

Do not damage the air bag covers.

If you damage the covers, the air bag may not work properly.

If an air bag cover is damaged, you may have to replace the air bag module or both the module and the air bag cover.

Do not open or break the air bag coverings.

⚠ *CAUTION*

For up to ten seconds after the ignition is turned off and the battery is disconnected, an air bag can still inflate during improper service.

If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it could seriously injure you.

Avoid yellow connectors.

Be sure that you or the person performing work is qualified and follows proper procedures.

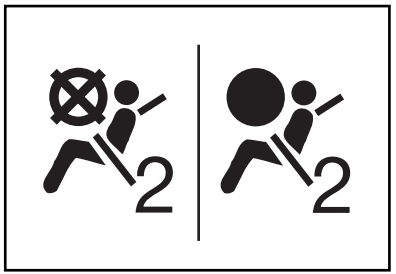
Air Bag Light

The air bag light on your instrument cluster flashes when you turn on the ignition to indicate that the restraint is in good working order.

See "Air Bag Light" in Section 1 for more information.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Have your vehicle serviced right away if the air bag light doesn't come on, or stays on, or comes on when you are driving.



Passenger Sensing System

Your vehicle is fitted with the Passenger Sensing System.

The passenger sensing system turns off the front passenger's frontal air bag under certain conditions.

The passenger sensing system will also turn off the front passenger's seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted).

NOTE:

The driver's air bags and the roof-mounted side-impact air bags are not part of this system.

When you start the vehicle, the system will perform a self-check.

The air bag "on" and "off" indicators will appear briefly in the passenger air bag on/off indicator (located on the instrument panel).

When the system self-check is complete, one of the indicators will stay on to indicate whether the front passenger's frontal air bag and the seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted) are on or off.

Sensors in the front passenger seat and safety belt detect the presence of an occupant to determine if the passenger's frontal air bag and the seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted) should be on or off.

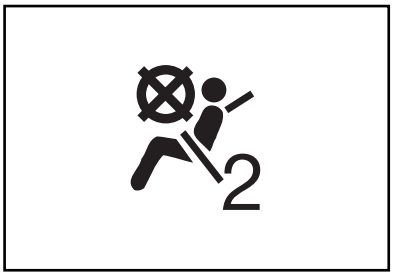
The passenger sensing system will turn off the passenger frontal air bag and the seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted) under the following conditions:

- The front passenger seat has no weight placed on it for a period of time.
- The system detects a child in a rear-facing infant seat.
- The system detects a child in a forward-facing child restraint.
- The system detects a child in a booster seat.
- The front passenger seat is occupied by a smaller person, such as a child who has outgrown child restraints or a very small adult.

It is important to note that for some children who have outgrown child restraints and for very small adults, the system may or may not turn off the air bags, depending upon the person's seating posture and body build.

Everyone in your vehicle who has outgrown child restraints should wear a safety belt properly, whether or not there is an air bag for that person.

The front passenger's frontal and seat-mounted side-impact air bags are also turned off if there is a critical problem with the air bag system or with the passenger sensing system.



The "off" indicator will stay on if the front passenger's air bags are deactivated.

When the system senses that a person of adult size is sitting in the front passenger seat, the front passenger's frontal air bag will be reactivated and the "on" indicator will appear in the passenger air bag on/off indicator.

The seat-mounted side impact air bag (if fitted) will also be reactivated.

See the following, later in this section, for more information:

- System Operation with a Child Restraint
- System Operation with Adult Passengers

Aftermarket equipment, such as seat covers, seat heaters and seat massagers can affect the performance of the passenger sensing system. Avoid using aftermarket equipment if your vehicle is fitted with this system.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Keep the area under the passenger seat or between the passenger seat cushion and seatback clear of objects to allow for the proper operation of the passenger sensing system.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system. To avoid injury to yourself or others, have the vehicle serviced right away.

See "Air Bag Light" in Section 1 for more information.

SYSTEM OPERATION WITH A CHILD RESTRAINT

⚠ *CAUTION*

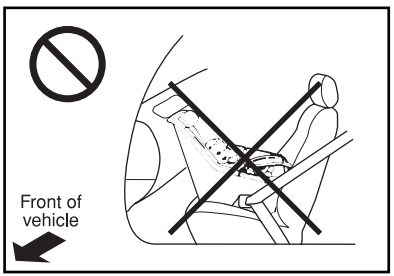
Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.

Remember that it is safest for children to be seated in the rear seats.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it!

The child could be seriously injured if the air bag inflates, as the child's head would be very close to the inflating air bag.



⚠ *CAUTION*

A child in a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag.

Do not use a rear-facing restraint in the front passenger's seat.

⚠ CAUTION

Although your vehicle is fitted with a passenger air bag deactivation feature which is designed to turn off the passenger's frontal air bag and seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted) under certain conditions, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an air bag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though the system is deactivated.

In fact, because the risk to a rear-facing child is so great if the air bag deploys, there is a label on your vehicle's sun visor that cautions you never to put a rear-facing child seat in the front.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

It is also recommended that forward-facing child restraints be secured in a rear seat position.

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.

A child in a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates and the passenger seat is in a forward position.

If a child restraint has been installed and the Passenger Sensing System has not deactivated the air bag, turn the vehicle off. Remove and then re-install the child restraint.

A thick layer of material (such as a blanket) or aftermarket equipment (such as seat covers, heaters or massagers) located between the seat cushion and the child restraint or small occupant can affect how the passenger sensing system operates. Remove any additional material from the seat cushion before re-installing or securing the child restraint or small occupant.

If, after you restart the vehicle, the "on" indicator still appears, turn the engine off again.

Check that the vehicle's seatback is not pressing the child restraint into the seat cushion. If it is, slightly recline the vehicle's seatback and adjust the seat cushion if possible.

Also make sure that the child restraint is not trapped under the vehicle's head restraint. If this happens, adjust the head restraint.

Restart the engine.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If the "on" indicator still appears, secure the restraint in a rear seat position and have your vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

See "Child Restraints" later in this section.

SYSTEM OPERATION WITH ADULT PASSENGERS

When the system senses that a person of adult size is sitting in the front passenger seat, the front passenger's frontal air bag will be reactivated and the "on" indicator will appear in the passenger air bag on/off indicator.

The seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted) will also be reactivated.

If a person of adult size is sitting in the front passenger seat and the passenger air bags remain deactivated, it may be because the person is not sitting properly in the seat.

If the passenger sensing system does not recognise that a person of adult size is sitting in the seat, turn the vehicle off.

A thick layer of material (such as a blanket) or aftermarket equipment (such as seat covers, heaters or massagers) located on the seat cushion can affect how the passenger sensing system operates. Remove any additional material from the seat cushion.

Move the seatback to the upright position.

Make sure the passenger sits in an upright position, centred on the seat cushion with his/her legs comfortably extended.

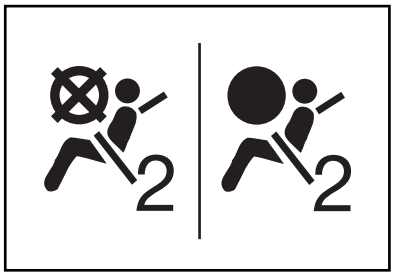
Restart the vehicle. This should allow the system to detect the person and enable the passenger's air bags.

It may take about two to three minutes for the system to detect the passenger and enable the air bags.

Have the passenger remain in the proper seating position for two to three minutes after the "on" indicator is lit.

To maintain the correct seating position, especially during vehicle manoeuvres and braking, the passenger should wear the safety belt. Be sure the safety belt is adjusted properly at all times.

See "Safety Belts" earlier in this section for additional safety belt instructions and safety information.



PASSENGER AIR BAG ON/OFF INDICATOR

When you start the vehicle, the system will perform a self-check.

The air bag "on" and "off" indicators will appear briefly in the passenger air bag on/off indicator (located on the instrument panel).

When the system self-check is complete, one of the indicators will stay on to indicate whether the front passenger's frontal and seat-mounted side-impact air bags (if fitted) are on or off.

If the two indicators never appear when the vehicle is first started, or if after several seconds both indicators remain lit, there may be a problem with the system. See your dealer for service.

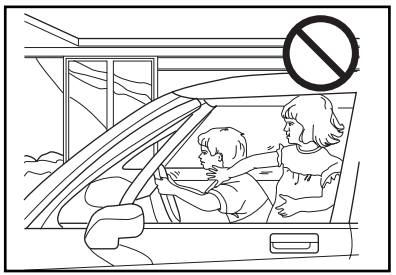
⚠ *CAUTION*

If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system. To avoid injury to yourself or others, have the vehicle serviced right away.

See "Air Bag Light" in Section 1 for more information.

See "System Operation with a Child Restraint" earlier in this section for additional important safety information.

Also, see "Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light", earlier in this section.



CHILD RESTRAINTS

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle.

Children left unattended could play with the safety belts. The belt could become wrapped around the child's neck and continue to tighten. The child could be injured or killed.

Never allow children to play with the safety belts.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

After installing a child restraint in the rear seat, pull the shoulder belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock.

Secure any unused safety belts behind the child restraint so children cannot reach them.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If a child cannot see out of the window, do not raise him/her by means of an ordinary cushion. It will not stay in place in a collision and the child can slip out of the straps and become entangled.

⚠ *CAUTION*

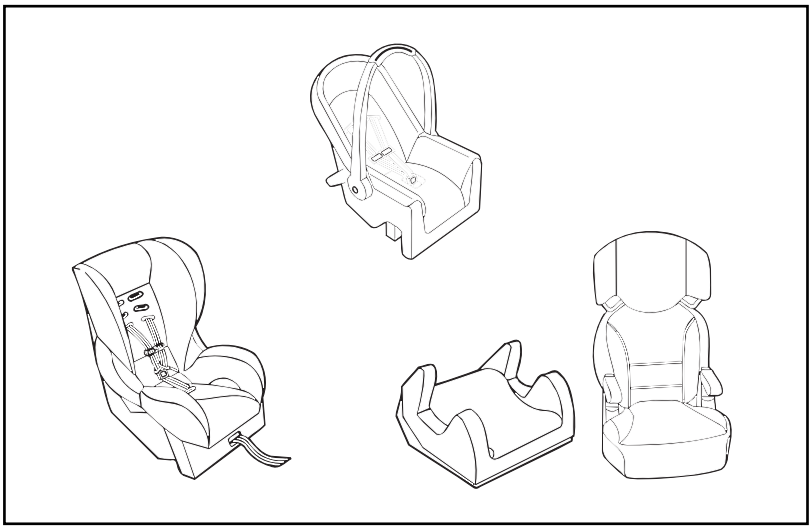
Never hold a baby in your arms while riding in a vehicle. During a crash a baby will become so heavy you can't hold it. For example, in a crash at only 40 km/h (25 mph), a 5.5 kg (12 lbs) baby will suddenly become a 110 kg (240 lbs) force on your arms. The baby would be almost impossible to hold. Secure the baby in an infant restraint.

⚠ *CAUTION*

An unsecured child restraint may be tossed about the vehicle in a collision or sudden stop. You or your passengers could be injured. Secure the child restraint properly even if a child is not using the restraint.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult safety belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.



For most types of child restraints, there are several different models available.

When choosing a child restraint, take into consideration not only the child's weight, size and age, but also whether the restraint will be compatible with your vehicle.

The restraint manufacturer's instructions should state the weight and height limitations for the particular restraint.

⚠ CAUTION

Infants need complete support, including support for the head and neck. In a crash, an infant in a rear-facing child seat settles into the restraint, so the crash forces can be distributed across the strongest parts of an infant's body, the back and shoulders.

Infants should always be secured in appropriate rear-facing child restraints.

⚠ CAUTION

A young child's hip bones are still so small that the vehicle's regular safety belt may not remain low on the hip bones, as it should. Instead, it may settle up around the child's abdomen. In a crash, the belt would apply force on a body area that is unprotected by any bony structure. This alone could cause serious or fatal injuries.

To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries, young children should always be secured in appropriate child restraints.

⚠ CAUTION

A child can be seriously injured or killed in a crash if the child is not properly secured in the child restraint. Follow the instructions that come with the restraint.

These restraints use the safety belt system in your vehicle, but the child also has to be secured within the restraint to help reduce the chance of personal injury. Follow the instructions that come with the restraint.

⚠ CAUTION

Always ensure that the safety belt fits firmly around the child restraint.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If a child restraint is not properly secured in the vehicle, the restraint will not be able to protect a child sitting there. In a crash, the child could be seriously injured or killed.

If you are installing a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger position, remove any additional material from the seat such as blankets, cushions, seat covers, seat heaters or seat massagers before securing the child restraint.

See "Passenger Sensing System" earlier in this section for more information.

When you pull the shoulder portion of the rear passenger lap/shoulder belts all the way out, the child restraint locking feature is engaged. The belt can no longer be pulled out until it is fully retracted.

If you are using a vehicle safety belt fitted with the child restraint locking feature to secure the restraint, be sure that after you have routed the belt through the restraint and have buckled the belt that you pull the shoulder portion all the way out of the retractor to engage the belt lock. Then, feed the shoulder belt back into the retractor while pushing down on the restraint.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to make sure it is secure.

Child restraints that require the top strap to be anchored can only be used in rear seating positions. There are no child restraint anchor fittings available for front seating positions.

See "Top Strap" later in this section.

⚠ *CAUTION*

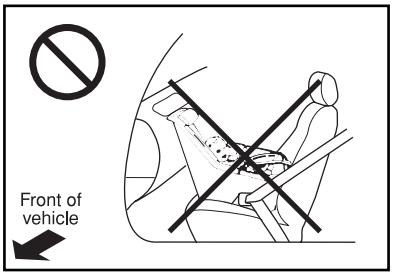
Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.

Remember that it is safest for children to be seated in the rear seats.

⚠ CAUTION

Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it!

The child could be seriously injured if the air bag inflates, as the child's head would be very close to the inflating air bag.



⚠ CAUTION

A child in a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag.

Do not use a rear-facing restraint in the front passenger's seat.

⚠ CAUTION

Although your vehicle is fitted with a passenger air bag deactivation feature which is designed to turn off the passenger's frontal air bag and seat-mounted side-impact air bag (if fitted) under certain conditions, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an air bag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though the system is deactivated.

In fact, because the risk to a rear-facing child is so great if the air bag deploys, there is a label on your vehicle's sun visor that cautions you never to put a rear-facing child seat in the front.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

It is also recommended that forward-facing child restraints be secured in a rear seat position.

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.

A child in a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates and the passenger seat is in a forward position.

⚠ *CAUTION*

When the vehicle is started with a child restraint installed in the front passenger seat, the "off" indicator should appear in the passenger air bag on/off indicator (located on the instrument panel) after the system has completed its self-check.

If the "on" indicator appears when you have installed a child restraint in the front passenger seat, it means that the front passenger's air bag system is still active.

See "Passenger Sensing System" earlier in this section.

Many child restraints are too wide to be properly secured in a centre rear seat, although some will fit there.

If a centre rear seat is too narrow for your child restraint, secure it in an outboard rear seat.

Older Children

Older children who have outgrown booster seats should sit in a rear seat, restrained by a properly fastened safety belt.

The child restraint manufacturer's instructions should state the weight and height limitations for the particular restraint.

To determine whether a child is ready to transition out of a booster, into a rear seat, check your local laws and check the following:

- Have the child sit all the way back on the seat. Do the child's knees bend at the seat edge?

  If you answered "yes" to this question, proceed to the next question.

  If you answered "no" to this question, the child should continue to use a booster seat.

- With the child sitting all the way back on the seat, with knees bent at the seat edge, buckle the safety belt around the child.

  Does the shoulder belt rest on the shoulder?

  If you answered "yes" to this question, proceed to the next question.

  If you answered "no" to this question, try to use the rear shoulder belt comfort guide.

  See "Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides" earlier in this section.

  If the shoulder belt still does not rest on the shoulder, the child should continue to use a booster seat.

- Does the lap belt fit low and snug on the hips, touching the thighs?

  If you answered "yes" to this question, proceed to the next question.

  If you answered "no" to this question, the child should continue to use a booster seat.

- Can the proper safety belt fit be maintained for the duration of the trip?

  If you answered "no" to this question, the child should continue to use a booster seat.

  If you answered "yes" to this question, an older child should wear a lap/shoulder belt and get the additional restraint a shoulder belt can provide.

The shoulder belt should not cross the face or neck.

The lap part of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones.

Otherwise, in a crash, the belt would apply force to the child's abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries.

⚠ CAUTION

In a crash, a vehicle occupant who is not restrained properly could become airborne and strike and injure another person in the vehicle, or could be ejected from the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

A safety belt must be used by only one person at a time. Do not allow two children to share the same belt.

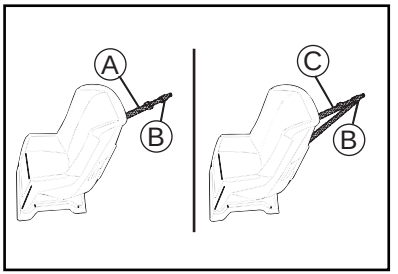
See "Safety Belts" earlier in this section for additional safety belt instructions and safety information.

TOP STRAP

A child restraint may have a top strap.

Some top strap-fitted child restraints are designed for use with or without the top strap being anchored. Others require that the top strap be anchored.

Read and follow all instructions that come with the restraint.



A child restraint may have a single Ⓐ or a dual Ⓒ top strap. A single attachment Ⓑ at the end of the top strap connects the child restraint to the top strap anchor fitting in your vehicle.

If your child restraint requires that the top strap be anchored, do not use the restraint unless it is anchored properly.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not install a child restraint using only the top strap anchor fitting.

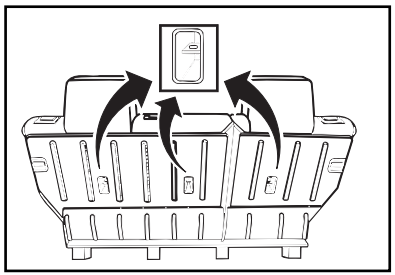
Make sure that the child restraint is properly installed, using the vehicle's safety belts to secure the restraint. Follow the instructions that come with the restraint.

See "Child Restraints" earlier in this section.

Child restraints that require the top strap to be anchored can only be used in rear seating positions. There are no top strap anchor fittings available for front seating positions.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Each top strap anchor fitting is designed to anchor only one child restraint. Attaching more than one child restraint to a single anchor fitting could cause the anchor fitting to come loose or even break during a collision. A child or others may be injured. To prevent injury to people and damage to the vehicle, attach only one child restraint per anchor fitting.

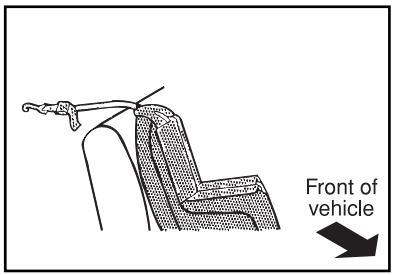


Child restraint anchor fittings for the rear seat positions are located behind the seat.

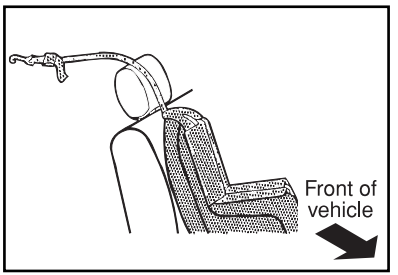
Be sure to use an anchor fitting located on the same side of the vehicle as the seating position where the child restraint will be placed.

For a rear-facing child restraint, consult the manufacturer's instructions for the child restraint to determine when and how to tighten the top strap.

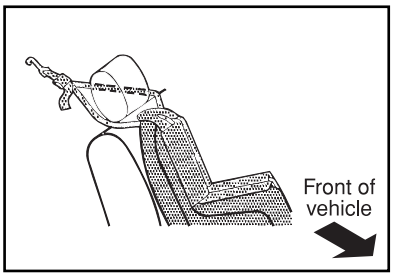
For a forward-facing child restraint, attach the top strap to the top strap anchor fitting.



- If the seat does not have a head restraint or a head rest, route the top strap directly over the seatback.



- If the seat has a fixed head restraint or head rest and the child restraint has a single top strap, route the top strap over the head restraint or head rest.



- If the seat has a fixed head restraint or head rest and the child restraint has a dual top strap, route the top straps around the head restraint or head rest.

Consult the manufacturer's instructions for the child restraint to determine when and how to tighten the top strap.

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■ NEW VEHICLE RUN-IN PERIOD

NOTICE

Your vehicle doesn't need an elaborate "run-in", however it will perform better in the long run if you follow these guidelines:

- Keep your speed at 90 km/h (55 mph) or less for the first 800 km (500 miles).
- Don't drive at a constant speed - fast or slow - for the first 800 km (500 miles). Don't make full-throttle starts.
- Avoid down-shifting to brake or slow your vehicle.

NOTICE (Continued)

- Avoid making hard stops for the first 320 km (200 miles) or so. Hard stops with new brake linings can mean premature wear. Follow this "run-in" guideline every time you get new brake linings.
- Do not tow a trailer during "run-in".
- Following run-in, engine speed and load can be gradually increased.

■ KEYS

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave children in the vehicle with the ignition key. They could operate the power windows or other controls and could even make the vehicle move. A child or others could be injured or even killed.

Children can be seriously injured or killed if caught in the path of a closing window.

Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle.

The vehicle comes with two double-sided keys which are used for the ignition and the driver's door lock cylinder.

Your vehicle also comes with a key that can be used to unlock the fuel cap.

The keys have a bar code tag which is given to the first owner at delivery. Each tag has a code on it that tells your dealer how to make extra keys. If you need extra keys made, take the tag to the dealer.

If you lose your keys, contact your dealer to obtain new ones.

NOTICE

Theft prevention features can make it difficult to get into your vehicle if you lock your key inside. You may even have to damage your vehicle to open a door. Be sure you have an extra key.

PASS-Key® III Plus Electronic Immobiliser System

Your vehicle is fitted with a Personalised Automotive Security System, **PASS-Key® III Plus**. The ignition key has a transponder embedded in it. The transponder uses a radio frequency that matches a decoder in your vehicle.

The system is armed when the key is removed from the ignition. Take care not to damage the key, or it may not start the engine.

The system will automatically disarm when the ignition is turned to **ACC** (accessory), **ON** or **START**.

In order to discourage vehicle theft, the system will not allow the starter and fuel circuits to operate if a damaged or wrong key has been used in an attempt to start the vehicle.

If a damaged or wrong key has been used, the system will not allow the engine to start. If the engine does not start and the Security System Light comes on, there may be a problem with this system.

Turn the ignition off and try again.

If the engine still does not start and the key appears to be undamaged, try another ignition key. You may also want to check the fuse. See "Fuses and Circuit Breakers" for more information. If the engine still does not start, have the vehicle serviced. If the engine does start, the first key may be faulty. See your dealer to have a new key made.

If you're ever driving and the Security System Light comes on and stays on, you may have a problem. The engine will restart, but your vehicle will not have the protection of the theft deterrent system.

Do not leave the key or the device that disarms the theft deterrent system in the vehicle.

Modifications made to this system by anyone other than an authorised service facility may void authorisation to use the system.

PROGRAMMING ADDITIONAL KEYS

Any new key must be programmed before it will start your vehicle.

Additional keys can be obtained from an authorised dealer.

The replacement key must have a transponder embedded in it.

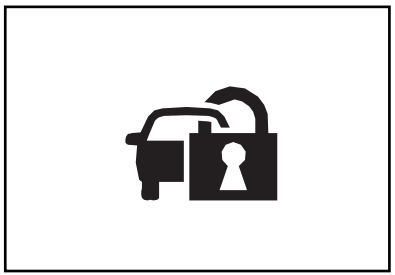
You can program up to eight additional keys with the two original keys present. To program an additional key:

1. Verify that the new key has **PK3**+ stamped on it.
2. Start the engine using the previously programmed master key.

   If the engine does not start, see your dealer for service.
3. Turn off the ignition and remove the key.
4. Repeat the previous steps using the other master key.
5. Within 10 seconds of turning off the ignition, insert the key that you are programming and start the engine.

   Once the key is programmed, the Security System Light will turn off.
6. If additional keys are to be programmed, repeat the previous steps.

If all of your ignition keys are lost or damaged, see your dealer or a locksmith who can service PassKey® III Plus systems to make and program a new key.



■ THEFT DETERRENT SYSTEM

Your vehicle is fitted with a Theft Deterrent System.

To arm the system:

1. Close all the doors.
2. Lock the doors using the Keyless Entry system.

   The Security System Light will flash.

The system is not armed if you lock the doors with the key, the manual door locks or the power door lock switches.

If the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed when a door is open, the doors will lock, the lights may flash, and the horn may sound.

Close the open door to arm the theft deterrent system.

If a locked door, the bonnet or the swing-gate is opened without using the remote keyless entry transmitter, the alarm will go off.

The horn will sound and the turn signal lights will flash for up to 30 seconds.

The alarm will then turn off to preserve battery power.

If the alarm is set off by accident, you can shut it off by pressing the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter or by starting the vehicle.

To test the system:

1. Get inside the vehicle and close all the doors.
2. From inside the vehicle, use the remote keyless entry transmitter to lock the doors and arm the system.
3. Unlock a door with the manual door lock and open the door.

   The alarm will sound.

To turn the alarm off, press the unlock button on the keyless entry transmitter or start the engine.

If the alarm does not work, the horn fuse may be blown.

If the problem is fuse-related, see "Fuses and Circuit Breakers" in Section 4 for additional information.

If the alarm still does not sound or the front turn signals do not flash, see your dealer for service.

NOTE:

The power door lock switch will not work to unlock the vehicle when the theft deterrent system is armed.

■ REMOTE KEYLESS ENTRY

This option allows you to lock or unlock your doors from up to 9 m (30 feet) away.

Operating the remote keyless entry system may interact with the vehicle's theft deterrent system.

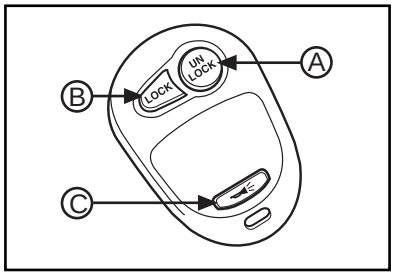
See "Theft Deterrent System" earlier in this section for more information.

Operation

Different feedback options may be chosen for keyless entry buttons. For more information, see "Driver Information Centre" in Section 1.

Unlock

Press Ⓐ to unlock the driver's door and turn on the interior lights. Press the button twice within three seconds to unlock all the doors.



Lock

Press Ⓑ to lock all doors.

If you press it twice within three seconds, the horn may sound to let you know that the doors have locked.

If a door or the bonnet is open when the button is pressed, the doors will lock, but the anti-theft system will not arm until all the doors and the bonnet are closed.

Panic Alarm

Press © to activate an alarm. The horn will sound and the headlights and tail lights will flash for 30 seconds. To turn the alarm off sooner, press the button again or start the vehicle.

Transmitter Range

At times you may notice a decrease in the range. This is normal. If the transmitter does not work, or you have to stand closer to your vehicle than normal for the transmitter to work:

- You may be too far from your vehicle. Check your distance. You may have to stand closer to your vehicle in rain or snow.
- Check the location. Other vehicles or objects may be blocking the signal. Take a few steps to the right or left.
- You may have to replace the battery in your transmitter. See the instructions for battery replacement.

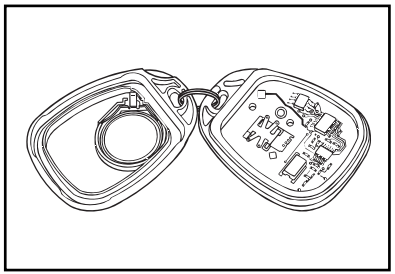
If none of the above apply, see your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

Battery Replacement

If the system does not respond to the remote transmitter from any location within the normal range, you probably need to replace the battery in the transmitter.

NOTICE

When replacing the battery, use care not to touch any of the circuitry. Static from your body transferred to these surfaces may damage the transmitter.



To replace the battery:

1. Insert a thin, flat non-metal object to separate the bottom of the transmitter from the top.
2. Use a pencil or a similar non-metal object to remove the old battery.
3. Replace the battery. Use battery type CR2032.
4. Snap the top and bottom together.
5. Test the operation of the transmitter with your vehicle.

Matching Transmitters

Matching transmitters to your vehicle may be necessary if you lose or replace a transmitter. Even if only one transmitter is being replaced, you must rematch all of your transmitters at the same time. Up to four transmitters can be matched to your vehicle.

See your dealer to purchase a new transmitter and to have transmitters matched to your vehicle.

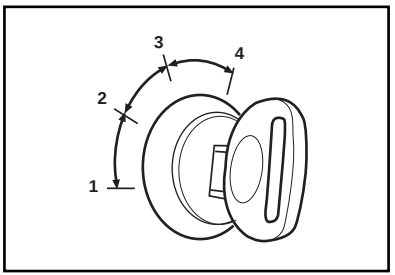
■ IGNITION SWITCH

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not leave children in the vehicle with the ignition key. They could operate the power windows or other controls and could even make the vehicle move. A child or others could be injured or even killed.

Children can be seriously injured or killed if caught in the path of a closing window.

Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle.



With the key in the ignition switch, you can turn the switch to four positions:

1. **LOCK**: The only position in which you can remove the key. This locks your ignition.
   - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, turning to this position and removing the key locks your transmission.

     Turning to this position and removing the key will also lock the steering wheel.

     The key can not be removed if the shift lever is not in **P** (Park).
   - If your vehicle is fitted with a manual transmission, turning to this position and removing the key locks the steering wheel.

If the vehicle is parked with the wheels off-centre, the steering can bind.

If the steering wheel is locked, turn it from right to left and turn the ignition to **ACC** (accessory). If the steering wheel does not unlock, your vehicle needs service.

A warning tone will sound if you open the driver's door when the ignition is off and the key is in the ignition.

NOTICE

If your key seems stuck, be sure the key is the correct key and that it is in all the way. Turn the key only with your hand. Don't use a tool to force the key. If this does not work, then take the vehicle in for service.

2. **ACC**: In this position you can operate your electrical accessories. Use this position if your vehicle must be pushed or towed.

   Turning to this position unlocks the ignition.

   This position also unlocks the steering wheel.

   Leaving the key in the accessory position for extended periods will flatten the battery.

3. **ON**: The switch returns to the **ON** position after you start the engine and release the switch. Even with the engine off, you can use **ON** to operate electrical accessories and display some instrument cluster warning lights.

   The automatic transmission is unlocked in this position.

   Unless the engine is running, leaving the key in the **ON** position for an extended period of time will flatten the battery.

4. **START**: Starts the engine. When the engine starts, release the key. The ignition switch will return to **ON**.

Retained Accessory Power

Your vehicle has retained accessory power, which allows you to operate the following electrical accessories for up to 20 minutes after you turn the ignition off, unless a door is opened:

- Radio (If fitted)
- Windscreen Wipers
- Power Windows

■ STARTING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTICE

Your engine is designed to work with the electronics in your vehicle. If you add electrical parts or accessories, you could change the way the engine operates. See your dealer before adding electrical equipment.

Any resulting damage would not be covered by your warranty.

Engine Starting

Make sure the park brake is applied before starting the engine.

To start a vehicle with an automatic transmission, the gear selector must be in **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral).

Use **N** (Neutral) to restart when the vehicle is already moving.

NOTICE

Do not shift into **P** (Park) while the vehicle is moving.

Otherwise, the transmission could be damaged.

With a manual transmission, push the clutch pedal to the floor and put the transmission in neutral. The engine won't start if the clutch pedal is not all the way down.

Turn your ignition key to **START**. Do not push the accelerator pedal. Let go of the key when the engine starts. The idle speed will go down as the engine gets warm.

If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, the system will stop cranking the engine to prevent starter motor gear damage.

Do not accelerate the engine immediately after starting.

Allow enough time for the engine to warm up and deliver oil to the various parts of the engine requiring lubrication.

Computer Controlled Cranking System

This feature helps start the engine and protects components. Once cranking is initiated, the engine will continue to crank for a few seconds or until the vehicle starts.

If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, the system will stop cranking the engine to prevent starter motor gear damage.

Turn the ignition to the **ACC** or **LOCK** position to stop cranking and turn the engine off.

Engine Starting Problems

NOTICE

Holding your key in **START** immediately after cranking has ended can overheat and damage the starter motor and flatten your battery.

Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

Failure to Start

If the engine doesn't start within ten seconds, push your accelerator pedal all the way down and continue holding your key in **START** for up to five more seconds. When the engine starts, let go of the key and let up on the accelerator pedal. Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

If the engine starts, let it warm up before you drive. Do not accelerate the engine when it is cold.

Allow enough time for the engine to warm up and deliver oil to the various parts of the engine requiring lubrication.

Cold Weather Starting

When starting the engine in very cold weather (below -18°C), turn the ignition key to **START** and hold it there for up to 15 seconds. Let go of the key when the engine starts.

Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

If the engine starts, let it warm up before you drive. Do not accelerate the engine when it is cold.

Allow enough time for the engine to warm up and deliver oil to the various parts of the engine requiring lubrication.

Engine Flooding

If the engine doesn't start within ten seconds, the engine could be flooded with too much fuel.

Push your accelerator pedal all the way down and continue holding your key in **START** for up to five more seconds.

When the engine starts, let go of the key and the accelerator pedal.

If the engine starts briefly but then stops again, do the same thing. This clears the extra fuel from the engine.

Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

If the engine starts, let it warm up before you drive. Do not accelerate the engine when it is cold.

Allow enough time for the engine to warm up and deliver oil to the various parts of the engine requiring lubrication.

■ TRANSMISSION

Automatic Transmission (If fitted)

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not shift out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing.

You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.

Shifting into a drive gear while the engine is racing is dangerous. Keep your foot on the brake pedal and off the accelerator pedal. After shifting, wait a while, then release the brake pedal slowly. This will prevent any unexpected rapid acceleration.

NOTICE

Spinning the tyres too fast or holding the vehicle in one place on a hill using only the accelerator pedal may damage the transmission.

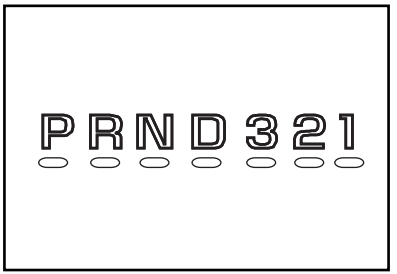
The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

If the vehicle gets stuck do not spin the wheels too fast.

When stopped during an up-hill climb, hold the vehicle in place using the brakes.

NOTICE

Damage to your transmission caused by shifting out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing is not covered by your warranty.



There are several different shift positions for your gear lever.

P (Park)

This locks your rear wheels. Use this position to park the vehicle and when starting the engine.

Your vehicle has an automatic transmission shift lock control system. With the ignition on, you have to fully apply the regular brakes and press the shift lever button before you can shift out of **P** (Park).

See "Shift Lock Control System" later in this section for more information.

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid leaving your vehicle while the engine is running.

If you are not in an idling vehicle, the engine could overheat and even catch fire. You or others could be injured. Do not let the engine run when you are not in the vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If you do not park your vehicle properly, it can roll. If you leave the engine running, it could move quickly. You or others could be injured. To be sure the vehicle does not move, follow the steps below.

- Set the park brake and apply the regular brake pedal.
- Shift into **P** (Park).
- Turn off the ignition and remove the key.

See "Vehicle Parking" later in this section for more information.

⚠ *CAUTION*

When you leave your vehicle, be sure the shift lever is fully in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied. Don't try to shift to **P** (Park) if your vehicle is moving.

Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the shift lever is in **P** (Park).

R (Reverse)

Use this to back up.

At low vehicle speeds you can use **R** (Reverse) to rock your vehicle back and forth if your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, ice or snow. See "If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck" in Section 5.

NOTICE

Shift to **R** (Reverse) only after your vehicle is stopped. Shifting to Reverse while your vehicle is moving could damage your transmission.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

N (Neutral)

In this position, the engine doesn't connect with the wheels. You can use **N** (Neutral) to restart a stalled engine while your vehicle is moving.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not shift out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing.

You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.

NOTICE

Damage to your transmission caused by shifting out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing is not covered by your warranty.

D (Drive)

This position provides the best fuel economy for your vehicle.

Use this position for normal driving in most street and highway situations. If you need more power and are:

- going less than about 55 km/h (35 mph), push your accelerator pedal about halfway down.
- going more than about 55 km/h (35 mph), push the accelerator all the way down.

When slippery road conditions exist, down-shifting the transmission may cause skidding.

When towing a trailer with an automatic transmission, operate your vehicle in **D** (Drive).

You may want to shift into **3** (Third) or, if necessary, a lower gear if the transmission shifts too often.

3 (Third Gear)

This position is also used for normal driving.

This position reduces vehicle speed even more than **D** (Drive) without using the brakes.

Use this gear when climbing hills and for engine braking when driving down steep hills.

2 (Second Gear)

This position gives you even more power than **3**. You can use it on steep hills.

This position reduces vehicle speed even more than **3** (Third) without using the brakes.

1 (First Gear)

This position gives you even more power than **2**. You can use it on very steep hills or in deep snow or mud.

This position reduces vehicle speed even more than **2** (Second) without using the brakes.

The transmission will not shift into first gear until the vehicle is going slowly enough.

HILL START ASSIST

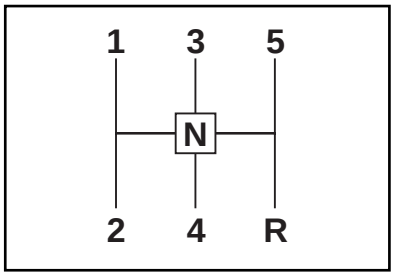
Your vehicle is fitted with a feature designed to prevent the vehicle from rolling backward when accelerating from a stop on a grade.

See "Hill Start Assist" later in this section for more information.

SHIFT LOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

Your vehicle has an automatic transmission shift lock control system. With the engine running, you have to fully apply the regular brakes and press the shift lever button before you can shift out of **P** (Park).

See "Vehicle Parking" later in this section for more information.



Manual Transmission (If fitted)

If your vehicle is fitted with a manual transmission, this is your vehicle's shift pattern.

Shift into **1** (first) only when vehicle speed is below 32 km/h (20 mph).

If you have come to a complete stop and find it hard to shift into **1** (first), shift into Neutral and release the clutch pedal. Press the clutch pedal again and shift into **1** (first).

NOTE:

Your manual transmission has a lock out feature which prevents shifting from fifth gear to reverse.

NOTICE

Shift to **R** (Reverse) only after your vehicle is stopped. Shifting to Reverse while your vehicle is moving could damage your transmission.

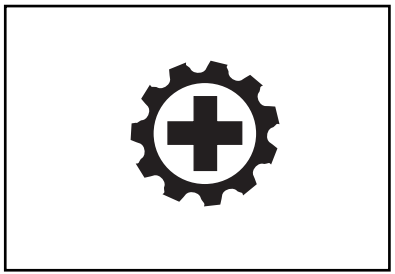
This damage would not be covered by your warranty.

When turning off the engine and parking the vehicle, place your manual transmission in reverse gear and firmly apply the park brake.

Shift Speeds

⚠ CAUTION

Do not skip gears when you down-shift or you could lose control of the vehicle. You or others could be injured.



Shift Indicator Light

This light will show you when to shift to the next higher gear in order to maintain better fuel economy.

Be sure to consider the legal speed limit, surrounding traffic speeds and weather conditions when shifting.

The light may flash when you accelerate. This is normal.

Ignore this light when you downshift.

Also ignore this light if your vehicle has four-wheel drive and the transfer case is in four-wheel low.

Hill Start Assist

Your vehicle is fitted with a feature designed to prevent the vehicle from rolling backward when accelerating from a stop on a grade.

See "Hill Start Assist" later in this section for more information.

■ HILL START ASSIST

Your vehicle is fitted with a feature designed to prevent the vehicle from rolling backward when accelerating from a stop on a grade.

When this feature is active, the brakes will be held automatically for up to two seconds to allow the driver to transition from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal.

To activate this feature:

1. When the vehicle is stopped, quickly press the brake pedal to the floor.

   A chime will sound.

   HSA ON (hill start assist on) will appear on the Driver Information Centre display.

2. Release the brake pedal.

   The Hill Start Assist system is now active.

3. Within two seconds of activation, press the accelerator pedal.

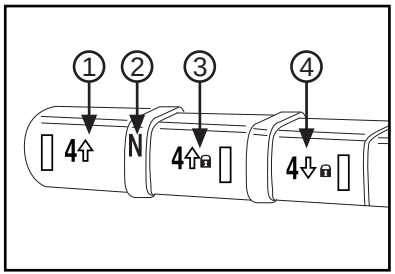
Once activated, the system will automatically deactivate when the accelerator or brake pedal is pressed.

When the system is active, the brake pedal may be harder to push. This is normal.

Do not turn off the ignition while this feature is active. The hill start assist feature may not disengage fully if the ignition is turned off.

The system will not activate under the following conditions:

- The automatic transmission is in **P** (Park).
- The vehicle is travelling down a steep grade in a drive gear.
- The vehicle is facing up-hill while with the transmission in **R** (Reverse).



■ FULL-TIME FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE

NOTICE

Driving in the four-wheel high lock or four-wheel low lock positions for a long time on dry or wet pavement could shorten the life of your vehicle's drivetrain.

Full-time four-wheel drive transmits engine power to all four wheels for extra traction.

The transfer case control panel is located on the instrument panel. It allows you to choose among four settings:

1. **4↑ (Four-wheel high)**

   This setting is for driving in most street and highway situations.

   You can also use this setting for light or variable off-road driving conditions.

2. **N (Neutral)**

   Shift to this setting only when your vehicle needs to be towed.

   See your dealer or a professional towing service if you need to have your vehicle towed.

⚠ CAUTION

With the transfer case in neutral, the vehicle can roll even if an automatic transmission is in **P** (Park) or a manual transmission is in gear. You or others could be injured. Be sure to set the park brake before shifting the transfer case to neutral.

3. **4↑🔒 (Four-wheel high lock)**

   This setting provides extra traction for most off-road driving conditions.

   Use this setting when driving on sand, mud, snow or level, rocky trails.

4. 4↓🔒 (Four-wheel low lock)

This setting delivers extra torque to all four wheels.

Use this setting when driving in extreme off-road conditions such as when driving on deep sand, mud or snow or when climbing or descending steep hills.

While in this mode, if the vehicle is fitted with a locking front and/or rear axle, you can also lock the axle(s) for additional traction in extreme off-road situations.

See the following, later in this section, for more information:

- Locking Rear Axle (If fitted)
- Locking Front Axle (If fitted)
- NOTE:

When the transfer case is in four-wheel low lock mode, Stabilitrak is automatically disabled.

Shift the transfer case into another gear to turn the system back on.

See "Stabilitrak System" in Section 1 for information on the Stabilitrak system.

NOTICE

Do not drive in Four-Wheel Low Lock at speeds over 48 km/h (30 mph) for any extended period of time.

Otherwise, the transfer case could be damaged.

The indicator lights on the buttons will come on briefly when the ignition is turned on and one light, indicating the transfer case setting, will stay on.

If these lights do not come on when the ignition is turned on you should have your vehicle serviced.

An indicator light will flash while you are shifting and then remain illuminated when the shift is completed.

If the transfer case cannot make a requested shift, it will return to the last chosen setting.

If there is a problem with the four-wheel drive system, the **SERV 4WD** message will appear on the Driver Information Centre display. See "Driver Information Centre Messages" in Section 1.

- To shift between Four-Wheel High and Four-Wheel High Lock, the vehicle must be travelling at less than 75 km/h (120 mph). Press and release the Four-Wheel High or Four-Wheel High Lock button.

  It may be necessary to drive in **R** (Reverse) for 7.5 m (25 feet) in order for the lock feature to disengage.

NOTICE

Do not shift the transmission into gear until the transfer case indicator light stops flashing.

Otherwise, the transfer case could be damaged.

- To shift into or out of the Four-Wheel Low Lock setting, the ignition must be on, the vehicle must be stopped or moving less than 5 km/h (3 mph) (preferably moving between 1 and 3 km/h) (1 and 2 mph) and the transmission must be in **N** (Neutral). Press and release the desired transfer case button.

  If your vehicle has a manual transmission, push the clutch pedal all the way to the floor while you press the button or the shift will not be completed.

  The indicator light will flash while you are shifting and then remain illuminated when the shift is completed.

  Wait for the indicator light to stay on solid before shifting your transmission into gear.

  There may be a slight engagement noise or bump when shifting. This is normal.

  If you try to shift into or out of the Four-Wheel Low Lock setting when the vehicle is in gear and/or moving, the indicator light will flash for 15 seconds and not complete the shift until the vehicle is moving less than 5 km/h (3 mph) and the transmission is in **N** (Neutral).

  If the system is unable to complete the shift within the 15 seconds, it will return to the last chosen setting.

To shift the transfer case into N (Neutral) so that the vehicle can be towed:

1. Park the vehicle so that it will not roll and set the park brake.
2. Start the engine.
3. Place the transmission in **N** (Neutral).

   If your vehicle is fitted with a manual transmission, push the clutch pedal all the way to the floor and hold it there until you have completed the last step of this procedure.

⚠ *CAUTION*

With the transfer case in **N** (Neutral), the vehicle can roll even if the transmission is in **P** (Park). If your vehicle has a manual transmission, it could roll even if the transmission is in gear. You or others could be injured. Be sure to set the park brake before shifting the transfer case to **N** (Neutral).

4. Shift the transfer case into Four-Wheel High.
5. Press and hold the Four-Wheel High and Four-Wheel Low Lock buttons together for about ten seconds.

   When the transfer case is in neutral, the indicator light for the neutral transfer case position will turn on.
6. Hold the regular brake pedal down.
   - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, shift the transmission into **R** (Reverse) for one second, then shift into **D** (Drive) for one second.
   - If your vehicle is fitted with a manual transmission, shift the transmission into first gear, then release the clutch pedal for one second.

7. Make sure the transfer case is in neutral.

   If the indicator light for the neutral position is not lit, repeat the procedure starting at step 3.

8. Turn off the engine.
9. Shift an automatic transmission into **P** (Park). Shift a manual transmission into **1** (First Gear).
10. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

Release the park brake prior to towing.

To shift out of the N (Neutral) transfer case position:

1. Set the park brake and apply the regular brake pedal.
2. Shift an automatic transmission into **N** (Neutral) or push the clutch pedal if you have a manual transmission.

   Turn the ignition on but do not start the engine.

3. Press the appropriate button to shift into the desired transfer case position.

   When the transfer case is no longer in neutral, the indicator light for the neutral transfer case position will turn off.

4. Release the park brake.

NOTICE

Do not shift the transmission into gear until the transfer case indicator light stops flashing.

Otherwise, the transfer case could be damaged.

5. Start the engine and shift the transmission into the desired position.

■ OFF-ROAD DRIVING

This guide is for operating your vehicle off paved roads.

The air bag system is designed to be used when you are driving off-road.

Always wear your safety belt. Be sure it is adjusted properly at all times.

Off-road driving can be great fun, but it does have some definite hazards. The greatest of these is the terrain itself.

"Off-roading" means you've left the great road system behind. Traffic lanes aren't marked. Bends aren't banked. There are no road signs. Surfaces can be slippery, rough, up-hill or down-hill.

If at all possible, avoid sharp turns or abrupt manoeuvres. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover.

Off-road driving involves some new skills. And that's why it's very important that you read this guide. You'll find many driving tips and suggestions. These will help make your off-road driving safer and more enjoyable.

BEFORE YOU GO OFF-ROADING

There are some things to do before you go out. Be sure to have all necessary maintenance and service work done. Check to make sure all underbody shields are properly attached. Make sure that any needed equipment (such as a first aid kit, mobile phone, flashlight, etc.) is securely stored in the vehicle. Be sure to read the full-time four-wheel drive information in this handbook. Is there enough fuel? Is the spare tyre fully inflated? Are the fluid levels up where they should be? What are the local laws that apply to off-roading where you'll be driving? If you don't know, you should check with law enforcement people in the area. Will you be on someone's private land? If so, be sure to get the necessary permission.

Before you go off-roading, you must prepare your vehicle:

- Remove the side steps (if fitted).

  See the following, later in this section, for more information:

  - Side Steps

Side Steps (If fitted)

Your vehicle may be fitted with removable side steps.

Remove the steps before off-roading to give the vehicle more ground clearance and to prevent damage to the vehicle from the side steps dragging or catching on obstacles.

NOTICE

Do not drive off-road with the side steps attached to the vehicle. You can damage the side steps and the frame of the vehicle if the side steps get caught or drag against an obstacle.

This damage would not be covered by your warranty.

Always remove the side steps before any off-road driving.

After you go off-roading, re-install the side steps.

Loading Your Vehicle for Off-Road Driving

There are some important things to remember about how to load your vehicle.

- The heaviest things should be on the load floor and forward of your rear axle. Put heavier items as far forward as you can.
- Be sure the load is secured properly, so driving on the off-road terrain doesn't toss things around.

⚠ CAUTION

- Cargo on the load floor piled higher than the seatbacks can be thrown forward during a sudden stop. You or your passengers could be injured.
- Unsecured cargo on the load floor can be tossed about when driving over rough terrain. You or your passengers can be struck by flying objects. Secure the cargo properly.
- Heavy loads on the roof raise the vehicle's centre of gravity, making it more likely to roll over. You can be seriously or fatally injured if the vehicle rolls over. Put heavy loads inside the cargo area, not on the roof. Keep cargo in the cargo area as far forward and low as possible.

See "Vehicle Loading" and "Tyres" for more information.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Off-road driving can provide wholesome and satisfying recreation. However, it also raises environmental concerns. General Motors recognises these concerns and urges every off-roader to follow these basic rules for protecting the environment.

- Always use established trails, roads and areas that have been specially set aside for public off-road recreational driving; obey all posted regulations.
- Avoid any driving practice that could damage the environment - shrubs, flowers, trees, grasses - or disturb wildlife (this includes wheel-spinning, breaking down trees or unnecessary driving through streams or over soft ground).

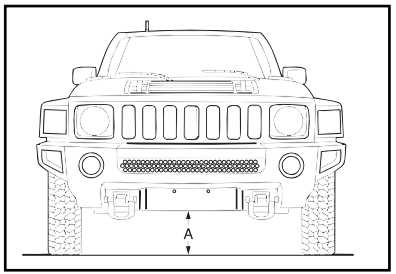
- Always carry a litter bag ... make sure all refuse is removed from any campsite before leaving.
- Take extreme care with open fires, camp stoves and lanterns.
- Never park your vehicle over dry grass or other combustible materials that could catch fire from the heat of the vehicle's exhaust system.

TRAVELLING TO REMOTE AREAS

It makes sense to plan your trip, especially when going to a remote area. Know the terrain and plan your route. You are much less likely to get bad surprises. Get accurate maps of trails and terrain. Try to learn of any blocked or closed roads.

It's also a good idea to travel with at least one other vehicle. If something happens to one of them, the other can help quickly.

Does your vehicle have a winch? If so, be sure to read the winch instructions. In a remote area, a winch can be handy if you get stuck, however you'll want to know how to use it properly.



HIGH MOBILITY CHARACTERISTICS

The vehicle has a 21.6cm (8.5 inch) ground clearance Ⓐ while maintaining a low silhouette and a low centre of gravity.

The vehicle has an approach angle of approximately 37.4° and a departure angle of approximately 34.7°, depending on suspension packages.

Your vehicle was designed to handle climbing a 60% (31°) slope at a speed of 9.7 km/h (6 mph) while fully loaded and on a high friction surface. The vehicle is expected to traverse this grade only for short durations. Never stop and idle or park the vehicle on this grade.

The vehicle was also designed to traverse a 40% (22°) side slope at a speed of 9.7 km/h (6 mph) while fully loaded and on a high friction surface.

The vehicle can also climb a 40.6 cm (16 inch) vertical step. Step climbing is best done by approaching the step at an angle, rather than straight on.

BRAKE AND THROTTLE OPERATION TECHNIQUES

For logs, walls, rocks, severe ditches, hills, sand, etc.

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop. Do not over-speed the engine.
2. Select the proper transmission and transfer case gear range; usually first gear and Four-Wheel Low Lock for such obstacles.
3. If the wheels spin, maintain steady throttle, with your foot off the brake pedal, to allow the traction control system to control the wheel spin.

   The Traction Control System will not operate if the brakes are applied, even slightly.
4. If the wheel spin cannot be controlled by the traction control system, fully press the brake pedal with your left foot so all wheel spin is halted.
5. Back away from the obstacle so you can attempt a new approach.
6. Then, as the first wheel crosses the obstacle, be prepared to alternate between the brake and throttle to maintain control and avoid tyre drop-off.

   Repeat the controlled process for the other wheels.

For mounds, wash-outs, loose up-hill slopes, ditches, etc.

When wheel spin occurs as the vehicle is moving, the driver may notice a slight shaking or shuddering of the vehicle. This indicates that the vehicle is losing traction on this terrain. This should be stopped as soon as possible to prevent vehicle component damage.

The driver should do the following:

1. Reduce throttle.
2. Assess the terrain properly and adjust the vehicle speed and gear ranges accordingly. Use first gear and Four-Wheel High for higher speeds or Four-Wheel Low Lock for more torque and lower speeds.
3. When you feel the shaking or shuddering sensation, apply slight pressure to the brake and keep the vehicle moving in a controlled manner.
4. Be prepared to alternate between the brake and throttle through the adverse terrain.

GETTING FAMILIAR WITH OFF-ROAD DRIVING

It's a good idea to practise in an area that's safe and close to home before you go into the wilderness. Off-road driving does require some new and different driving skills. Here's what we mean:

- Tune your senses to different kinds of signals. Your eyes, for example, need to constantly sweep the terrain for unexpected obstacles. Your ears need to listen for unusual tyre or engine sounds. With your arms, hands, feet and body, you'll need to respond to vibrations and vehicle bounce.

DRIVING OFF-ROAD

Controlling your vehicle is the key to successful off-road driving. One of the best ways to control your vehicle is to control your speed. Here are some things to keep in mind. At higher speeds:

- you approach things faster and you have less time to scan the terrain for obstacles.
- you have less time to react.
- you have more vehicle bounce when you drive over obstacles.
- you'll need more distance for braking, especially since you're on an unpaved surface.

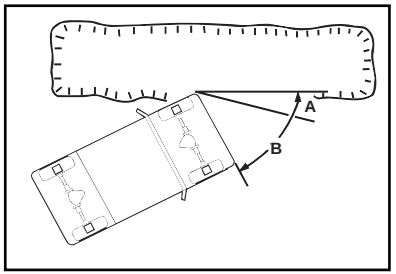
⚠ *CAUTION*

When you're driving off-road, bouncing and quick changes in direction can easily throw you out of position. This could cause you to lose control and crash. So, whether you're driving on or off the road, you and your passengers should wear safety belts.

When you drive over obstacles or rough terrain, keep a firm grip on the steering wheel. Ruts, troughs or other surface features can jerk the wheel out of your hands if you're not prepared.

When you drive over bumps, rocks, or other obstacles, your wheels can leave the ground. If this happens, even with one or two wheels, you can't control the vehicle as well or at all.

Because you will be on an unpaved surface, it's especially important to avoid sudden acceleration, sudden turns or sudden braking.

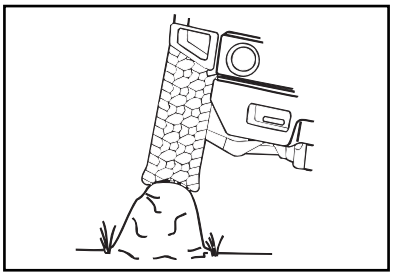


CROSSING OBSTACLES

Approach Angle

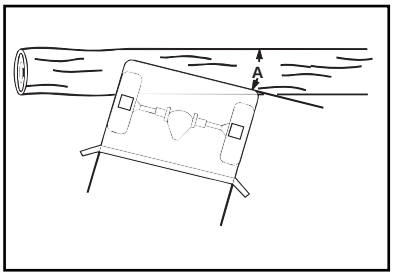
If you encounter a large dip in the terrain, do not enter straight on. Enter with an approach angle between 15° Ⓐ and 75° Ⓑ.

For very large dips, ditches or small washes, coast in (with the transmission and transfer case in the lowest gears) using the engine as a brake. Then, use the low ranges in the transmission and transfer case to power out.



Large Rocks

Roll the tyres over large rocks. Do not straddle large rocks. Drive over them, letting the tyre envelop the rock. The tread of the tyre is thicker and tougher than the side wall of the tyre and is more resilient to impact than underbody components.



Log Crossing

Using the proper technique, the vehicle will cross logs up to 25.4 cm (10 inches) in diameter. Approach the log at approximately a 15° angle Ⓐ with the transmission in first gear and the transfer case in Four-Wheel Low Lock, and "walk" the vehicle over, one tyre at a time.

It may be necessary to alternate between your brake pedal and accelerator to avoid spin-out. Ease the vehicle down from the log using your brake.

DRIVING ON HILLS

Off-road driving often takes you up, down or across a hill. Driving safely on hills requires good judgement and an understanding of what your vehicle can and can't do. There are some hills that simply can't be driven, no matter how well built the vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Many hills are simply too steep for any vehicle. If you drive up them, you will stall. If you drive down them, you can't control your speed. If you drive across them, you will roll over. You could be seriously injured or killed. If you have any doubt about the steepness, don't drive the hill.

APPROACHING A HILL

When you approach a hill, you need to decide if it's one of those hills that's just too steep to climb, descend or cross. Steepness can be hard to judge. On a very small hill, for example, there may be a smooth, constant incline with only a small change in elevation where you can easily see all the way to the top. On a large hill, the incline may get steeper as you near the top, but you may not see this because the crest of the hill is hidden by bushes, grass or shrubs.

Here are some other things to consider as you approach a hill.

- Is there a constant incline, or does the hill get sharply steeper in places?
- Is there good traction on the hillside, or will the surface cause tyre slipping?
- Is there a straight path up or down the hill so you won't have to make turning manoeuvres?
- Are there obstructions on the hill that can block your path (boulders, trees, logs or ruts)?
- What's beyond the hill? Is there a cliff, an embankment, a drop-off, a fence? Get out and walk the hill if you don't know. It's the smart way to find out.
- Is the hill simply too rough? Steep hills often have ruts, gullies, troughs and exposed rocks because they are more susceptible to the effects of erosion.

See "Hill Start Assist" for information on vehicles stopped on a grade.

DRIVING UP-HILL

Once you decide you can safely drive up the hill, you need to take some special steps.

- Use low transmission and transfer case gears and get a firm grip on the steering wheel.
- Get a smooth start up the hill and try to maintain your speed. Don't use more power than you need, because you don't want your wheels to start spinning or sliding.
- Let the traction control system work to control wheel slippage.

  The traction control system is designed to allow moderate wheel spin while maintaining some capability of digging in and powering up the hill.

- Do not continue if the vehicle shudders or exhibits suspension hopping.

  Otherwise, vehicle driveline or suspension components could be damaged.

  Damage caused by improper driving technique is not covered by your vehicle warranty.
- Try to drive straight up the hill if at all possible. If the path twists and turns, you might want to find another route.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Turning or driving across steep hills can be dangerous. You could lose traction, slide sideways, and possibly roll over. You could be seriously injured or killed. When driving up hills, always try to go straight up.

- Ease up on your speed as you approach the top of the hill.
- Attach a flag to the vehicle to make you more visible to approaching traffic on trails or hills.
- Sound the horn as you approach the top of the hill to let opposing traffic know you're there.
- Use your headlamps even during the day. They make you more visible to oncoming traffic.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving to the top (crest) of a hill at full speed can cause an accident. There could be a drop-off, embankment, cliff, or even another vehicle. You could be seriously injured or killed. As you near the top of a hill, slow down and stay alert.

- If your vehicle is about to stall while you are ascending a hill, do the following:
  - Use the brakes to stop the vehicle.
  - Apply the park brake and shift into **R** (Reverse).
  - Release the park brake.
  - Slowly back straight down the hill.
- If your vehicle does stall while you are ascending a hill, do the following:
  - Apply the regular brakes.
  - Set the park brake.
  - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, shift into **P** (Park).
  - Restart the engine.
  - Shift into **R** (Reverse).
  - Release the park brake.
  - Slowly back straight down the hill.
- Never try to prevent a stall by shifting into **N** (Neutral) and revving the engine. Your vehicle will roll backwards.

  You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.
- Never try to turn the vehicle if it is about to stall while travelling up-hill.

  If the hill is steep enough to stall your vehicle, it is steep enough to cause your vehicle to roll over if you turn around.

  If you cannot make it up the hill, you must back straight down.

- If your vehicle does stall while travelling up-hill, and you are unable to back straight down, do the following:
  - Set the park brake firmly.
  - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, shift into **P** (Park).
  - Turn off the engine.
  - Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the automatic transmission is in **P** (Park) or the manual transmission is in gear.
  - Exit the vehicle on the up-hill side and get help. Stay clear of the vehicle's roll-over path.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Shifting the transfer case to **N** (Neutral) can cause your vehicle to roll even if the transmission is in **P** (Park) (or, if you have the manual transmission, even if you're in gear). This is because the **N** (Neutral) position on the transfer case overrides the transmission.

The vehicle could move suddenly. You or others may be injured and objects could be damaged.

DRIVING DOWN-HILL

When off-roading takes you down-hill, you'll want to consider a number of things:

- How steep is the down-hill slope? Will I be able to maintain vehicle control?
- What's the surface like? Smooth? Rough? Slippery? Hard-packed dirt? Gravel?
- Are there hidden surface obstacles? Ruts? Logs? Boulders?
- What's at the bottom of the hill? Is there a hidden creek bank or even a river bottom with large rocks?

If you decide you can go down a hill safely, then try to keep your vehicle headed straight down, and use a low gear. This way, engine drag can help your brakes and they won't have to do all the work. Descend slowly, keeping your vehicle under control at all times.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Heavy braking when going down a hill can cause your brakes to overheat and fade. This could cause loss of control and a serious accident. Apply the brakes lightly when descending a hill and use a low gear to keep vehicle speed under control.

DRIVING ACROSS AN INCLINE

Sooner or later, an off-road trail will probably go across the incline of a hill. If this happens, you have to decide whether to try to drive across the incline. Here are some things to consider:

- A hill that can be driven straight up or down may be too steep to drive across. When you go straight up or down a hill, the length of the wheel base (the distance from the front wheels to the rear wheels) reduces the likelihood the vehicle will tumble end over end.

When you drive across an incline, however, the much more narrow track width (the distance between the left and right wheels) may not prevent the vehicle from tilting and rolling over. Also, driving across an incline puts more weight on the down-hill wheels. This could cause a down-hill slide or a roll-over.

- Surface conditions can be a problem when you drive across a hill. Loose gravel, muddy spots, or even wet grass can cause your tyres to slip sideways, down-hill. If the vehicle slips sideways, it can hit something that will trip it (a rock, a rut, etc.) and it will roll over.
- Hidden obstacles can make the steepness of the incline even worse. If you drive across a rock with the up-hill wheels, or if the down-hill wheels drop into a rut or depression, your vehicle can tilt even worse.

For reasons like these, you need to decide carefully whether to try to drive across an incline. Just because the trail goes across the incline doesn't mean you have to drive it. The last vehicle to try it might have rolled over.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving across an incline that's too steep will make your vehicle roll over. You could be seriously injured or killed. If you have any doubt about the steepness of the incline, don't drive across it. Find another route instead.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Getting out on the down-hill (low) side of a vehicle stopped across an incline is dangerous. If the vehicle rolls over, you could be crushed or killed. Always get out on the up-hill (high) side of the vehicle and stay well clear of the roll-over path.

DRIVING IN MUD, SAND, SNOW OR ICE

When you drive in mud, snow, ice or sand, your wheels won't get good traction. You can't accelerate as quickly, turning is more difficult, and you'll need longer braking distances.

It's best to use a low gear when you're in mud - the deeper the mud, the lower the gear. In really deep mud, the idea is to keep your vehicle moving so you don't get stuck.

When you drive on sand, you'll sense a change in wheel traction. This will depend, however, upon how loosely packed the sand is.

On loosely packed sand (as on beaches or sand dunes) your tyres will tend to sink into the sand. This has an effect on steering, accelerating and braking.

Drive at a reduced speed.

If at all possible, avoid sharp turns or abrupt manoeuvres.

Hard packed snow and ice offer the worst tyre traction. On these surfaces, it's very easy to lose control. On wet ice, for example, the traction is so poor that you will have difficulty accelerating. And if you do get moving, poor steering and difficult braking can cause you to slide out of control.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving on frozen lakes, ponds or rivers can be dangerous. Underwater springs, currents under the ice, or sudden thaws can weaken the ice. Your vehicle could fall through the ice and you and your passengers could drown. Drive your vehicle on safe surfaces only.

DRIVING IN WATER

Light rain causes no special off-road driving problems. But heavy rain can mean flash flooding, and flood waters demand extreme caution.

Find out how deep the water is before you drive through it. If it's deep enough to cover your wheel hubs, axles or exhaust pipe, don't drive through it. Also, water that is deep can damage your axle and other vehicle parts.

Your vehicle is capable of handling water depths up to 50.8 cm (20 inches).

If the water isn't too deep, then drive through it slowly. At fast speeds, water splashes on your ignition system and your vehicle can stall. Stalling can also occur if you get your exhaust pipe under water. And, as long as your exhaust pipe is under water, you'll never be able to start your engine. When you go through water, remember that when your brakes get wet, it may take you longer to stop.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving through rushing water can be dangerous. Deep water can sweep your vehicle downstream and you and your passengers could drown. If it's only shallow water; it can still wash away the ground from under your tyres, and you could lose traction and roll the vehicle over. Don't drive through rushing water.

AFTER YOU GO OFF-ROADING

There are some things to do after you go off-roading.

- Remove any brush or debris.
- Be careful to keep mud or sand from building up under the vehicle.
- Check under the vehicle for leaks.
- Check the vehicle for damage.

Be sure to have all necessary maintenance and service work done.

After you go off-roading, re-install any equipment that was removed from your vehicle:

- Re-install the side steps (if fitted).

  See the following, earlier in this section, for more information:

  - Side Steps

■ VEHICLE PARKING

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not leave your vehicle while the engine is running.

The vehicle could move suddenly. You or others may be injured and objects could be damaged.

If you are not in an idling vehicle, the engine could overheat and even catch fire. You or others could be injured. Do not let the engine run when you are not in the vehicle.

Automatic Transmission (If fitted)

⚠ CAUTION

Park the vehicle so that it will not roll.

Be sure the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied when you leave your vehicle.

Otherwise, the vehicle could move suddenly. You or others may be injured and objects could be damaged.

Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the shift lever is in **P** (Park).

If you are going to leave your vehicle, set the park brake and shift the transmission to **P** (Park) but do not shift the transfer case to the **N** (Neutral) position. Leave the transfer case in gear.

SHIFTING INTO P (PARK)

In order to shift into **P** (Park), do the following:

1. Hold the regular brake pedal down.
2. Set the park brake.

   See "Park Brake" later in this section for more information.
3. Shift into **P** (Park).
   - Press and hold the button on the shift lever.
   - Move the shift lever all the way forward.
4. Turn the ignition key to **LOCK**.
5. Lock all doors and take the key with you when you leave the vehicle unattended.

If you must leave your vehicle with the engine running, hold the regular brake pedal down after you have shifted into **P** (Park) and try to move the shift lever out of the Park position without first pushing the button. If you can, then the shift lever was not locked in Park.

Be sure the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied when you leave your vehicle.

SHIFTING OUT OF P (PARK)

Your vehicle has an automatic transmission shift lock control system. With the engine running, you have to fully apply the regular brakes before you can shift out of **P** (Park).

This system is designed to prevent ignition key removal unless the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the shift lever button is fully released.

The shift lock control system may not operate if your vehicle has a flat or low-voltage battery.

If the vehicle's battery is flat, jump start the vehicle. See "Jump Starting" in Section 5.

If you cannot shift out of **P** (Park), ease pressure on the shift lever.

1. Release the button on the shift lever.
2. Apply and hold the brake pedal.
3. Then press the button on the shift lever and try to shift out of **P** (Park) into the gear you want.

If the problem persists, see your dealer for service.

If you need to have your vehicle towed, see "Towing" in Section 5 for vehicle towing information.

Torque Lock

If you park your vehicle on a hill, make sure to apply the park brake first before shifting into **P** (Park). Otherwise, there will be excessive pressure on the parking mechanism which will make it difficult to shift out of **P** (Park). Before moving, always shift out of **P** (Park) then release the park brake.

If you cannot shift out of **P** (Park), you may need to have another vehicle push yours a little up-hill. This takes some of the pressure from the parking mechanism in the transmission, so you can pull the shift lever out of **P** (Park).

Manual Transmission (If fitted)

1. Hold the clutch pedal down.
2. Place your manual transmission in reverse gear and firmly apply the park brake.
3. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.
4. Remove the key.
5. Release the clutch.

■ TRACTION

There are three systems that control the vehicle: steering, brakes, and accelerator. To keep the vehicle under control, **do not** push any of these systems beyond their limits.

Traction Control System

This system automatically limits wheel spin under slippery road conditions.

See Section 1 for more information on the traction control system.

Stabilitrak® System

This system selectively applies any one of the brakes to help maintain directional control in difficult driving conditions.

See Section 1 for more information on the Stabilitrak® system.

NOTICE

You should normally leave the system in its normal operating mode, however make sure to turn the system off if the vehicle is stuck in mud, sand or snow.

Locking Front Axle (If fitted)

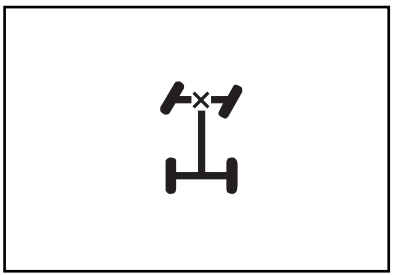
NOTICE

Do not use the locking front axle on pavement.

Otherwise, vehicle drivetrain components could be damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Use only the Four-Wheel High transfer case mode when travelling on pavement.



The locking front axle, together with the locking rear axle, can give added traction when driving in off-road conditions such as when driving on mud, snow, sand, steep hills and uneven terrain.

The locking front axle button is located on the instrument panel to the right of the transfer case buttons.

To lock the front axle, do the following:

1. Lock the rear axle.

   The rear axle must be locked prior to locking the front axle.

   See "Locking Rear Axle" later in this section.

2. With the vehicle moving less than 26 km/h (16 mph), press the locking front axle button. The indicator light will start flashing. When the indicator light stays on solid, the front axle is locked.

NOTICE

Do not try to use this feature if your vehicle is stuck and the tyres are spinning.

Otherwise, vehicle drivetrain components could be damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Always lock the front and rear axles before attempting situations or navigating terrain which could possibly cause the vehicle to become stuck.

The locking front and rear axles will disengage if the vehicle's speed exceeds 64 km/h (40 mph), if the vehicle battery is low, or if the transfer case is shifted out of the Four-Wheel Low Lock mode.

Locking Rear Axle (If fitted)

The locking rear axle can give added traction when driving in off-road conditions such as when driving on mud, snow, sand, steep hills and uneven terrain.

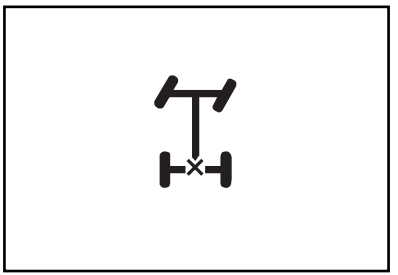
NOTICE

Do not try to use this feature if your vehicle is stuck and the tyres are spinning.

Otherwise, vehicle drivetrain components could be damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Always lock the rear axle before attempting situations or navigating terrain which could possibly cause the vehicle to become stuck.



The locking rear axle button is located on the instrument panel to the right of the transfer case buttons.

To lock the rear axle, do the following:

1. Place the transfer case in the Four-Wheel Low Lock mode.

   See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" earlier in this section for more information.

2. With the vehicle moving less than 26 km/h (16 mph), press the locking rear axle button. The indicator light will start flashing. When the indicator light stays on solid, the rear axle is locked.

The locking rear axle will disengage if the vehicle's speed exceeds 64 km/h (40 mph), if the vehicle battery is low, or if the transfer case is shifted out of the Four-Wheel Low Lock mode.

NOTICE

Do not use the locking rear axle on pavement.

Otherwise, vehicle drivetrain components could be damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Use only the Four-Wheel High transfer case mode when travelling on pavement.

■ STEERING

Power Steering

If you lose power steering assist because the engine stops or the system is malfunctioning, you can still steer but it will take much more effort.

■ BRAKES

If the engine stops as you're driving, brake normally but don't pump your brakes. If the engine stops, you will have some power brake assist left, but it's used up as you brake.

The brake pedal may be harder to push and it may take longer to stop.

Disc Brake Wear Indicators

Your vehicle has four-wheel disc brakes.

Disc brake pads have built-in wear indicators that make a high-pitched warning sound when the brake pads are worn and new ones are needed.

Some conditions or climates may cause disc brakes to squeal when they are first or lightly applied. This does not indicate a problem with the brakes.

Brake linings should always be replaced as complete axle sets.

⚠ *CAUTION*

The brake wear warning sound means that soon your brakes won't work well. That could lead to an accident. When you hear the brake wear warning sound, have the vehicle serviced.

NOTICE

Continuing to drive with worn-out brake pads could result in costly brake repairs.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

NOTICE

Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

See "Specifications and Capacities" in Section 4 for the proper wheel nut torque.

Brake Adjustment

Every time you apply the brakes to stop, your disc brakes adjust themselves for wear.

Brake Pedal Travel

See your dealer if the brake pedal does not return to normal height, or if there is a rapid increase in pedal travel. This could be a sign that service is required.

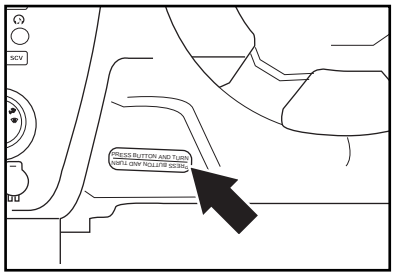
Anti-lock Brake System

The anti-lock brake system helps you maintain directional stability on wet or slippery road surfaces. It automatically controls the brake operation when braking.

This occurs only during a brake application which would have caused one or more wheels to lock. You don't have to 'pump' the brakes. Just hold the brake pedal down. You may feel or hear it pulsate, but this is normal.

As you brake, the system receives updates on wheel speed and controls braking pressure at each wheel separately, as necessary.

See "Anti-lock Brake System Warning Light" in Section 1 for more information.



Park Brake

The park brake handle is located near the left side of the steering column. The handle is used to set and release the park brake.

To set the park brake, hold the regular brake pedal down and pull the park brake handle all the way out.

To release the park brake, hold the regular brake pedal down, then grasp the handle and press the release button to rotate the handle. After rotating the handle, push the handle toward the instrument panel to release the park brake.

If the park brake is applied and the vehicle speed is greater than 5 km/h (3 mph) for at least 3 seconds, the brake system warning light will flash and a warning chime will sound.

See "Brake System Warning Light" in Section 1.

NOTICE

Do not drive with the park brake set.

Driving with the park brake on can cause the brake system to overheat and may result in premature wear or damage to brake system components. Always check that the park brake is fully released before you begin to drive.

Brake Assist

Your vehicle is fitted with a brake assist feature. During a hard brake application, the system automatically delivers extra braking pressure to the wheels and activates the anti-lock brake system.

You may feel some vibration or hear a noise when the system is active. The brake pedal may move slightly. This is normal.

Just hold the brake pedal down firmly and let the system work for you.

The brakes will return to normal operation when the brake pedal is released or pedal pressure decreases rapidly.

■ SUSPENSION

The suspension system in your vehicle is designed to provide a smooth and controlled ride.

■ VEHICLE LOADING

⚠ CAUTION

Things you put inside your vehicle can strike and injure people in a sudden stop or turn, or in a crash. Put things in the cargo area of your vehicle and try to spread the weight evenly. Never stack things inside the vehicle any higher than the seatbacks. Do not leave unsecured child restraints inside the vehicle. Try to secure anything that is carried inside the vehicle. Do not leave a seat folded down unless you have to.

It is very important to know how much weight your vehicle can carry.

This weight is called the Vehicle Capacity Weight.

This figure includes the weight of all occupants, cargo and all non-factory-installed options.

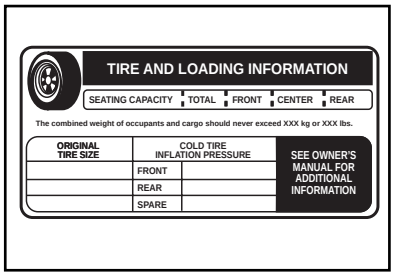
NOTICE

Your vehicle's warranty does not cover parts or components that fail because of overloading.

⚠ CAUTION

The components of your vehicle are designed to provide satisfactory service if the vehicle is not loaded in excess of the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. Also, do not exceed the front or rear Gross Axle Weight Ratings.

Overloading can result in loss of vehicle control and personal injury. It can also shorten the service life of your vehicle.



Tyre and Loading Information Label

This label shows the proper size and recommended inflation pressures for your vehicle's tyres.

See "Tyres" in Section 4 for more information.

The label is typically affixed to your vehicle at one of the following locations:

- the rear pillar of the driver's door frame
- the rear edge of the driver's door

It also tells how many people can ride in your vehicle and gives you the Vehicle Capacity Weight.

Do not exceed the maximum vehicle capacity when loading your vehicle.

See "Certification Label" for additional loading information.

Also, see the following for more information:

- off-road driving

Certification Label

The Certification label is typically affixed to your vehicle at one of the following locations:

- the pillar behind the left rear passenger door
- the rear edge of the left rear passenger door

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating is the maximum permissible loaded weight of the vehicle. It includes the weight of the vehicle, all occupants, fuel and cargo, as well as the weight of the trailer tongue if you are pulling a trailer.

Gross Vehicle Weight Ratings	
Manual Transmission	2722 kg (6,000 lbs)
Automatic Transmission	2722 kg (6,000 lbs)

Using heavier suspension components for extra durability might not change your weight rating. Ask your dealer to help you load your vehicle the right way.

Maximum Front and Rear Axle Weights

This is the maximum weight that the front axle can carry (the front Gross Axle Weight Rating) and the maximum weight that the rear axle can carry (the rear Gross Axle Weight Rating).

Axle Weight Ratings	
Front Axle	1383 kg (3,000 lbs)
Rear Axle	1542 kg (3,400 lbs)

The weight of the cargo load must be properly distributed over both the front and rear axles.

If you are unsure of your vehicle's front, rear or total weight, weigh the vehicle at a weigh station. Your dealer can assist you with this.

■ TRAILER TOWING

⚠ *CAUTION*

If you don't use the correct equipment and drive properly, you could lose control when you pull a trailer behind your vehicle. You could have a serious accident.

For example, if the trailer is too heavy, the brakes may not work well, or they may not even work at all.

You and your passengers could be seriously injured.

NOTICE

Pulling a trailer improperly can damage your vehicle and result in costly repairs not covered by your warranty. To pull a trailer correctly, follow the advice in this section.

If you think you want to pull a trailer, see your dealer for information on your vehicle's trailer towing ability.

The maximum loaded trailer weight you can pull with your vehicle depends on your intended use and what special equipment has been installed on the vehicle. Information on trailer towing ability, special equipment required, and optional equipment available should be obtained from your dealer. Installation of towing equipment should be carried out only by your dealer. Your dealer has the proper installation specifications and is aware of any necessary vehicle modifications.

Maximum trailer weight is calculated assuming only the driver is in the tow vehicle and it has all the required trailering equipment. The weight of additional optional equipment, passengers and cargo in the tow vehicle must be subtracted from the maximum trailer weight.

Use the following chart to determine the maximum trailer weight, based upon your vehicle model and options.

Maximum Trailer Weight	
Manual Transmission	1587 kg (3,500 lbs)
Automatic Transmission	2040 kg (4,500 lbs)

⚠ CAUTION

Trailer brakes of adequate size are required on trailers of more than 750 kilograms (1,653 lbs) loaded weight.

⚠ CAUTION

Engine exhaust can kill. It contains carbon monoxide (CO) gas, which you can't see or smell. It can cause unconsciousness and death.

To maximise your safety when towing a trailer:

- Have your exhaust system inspected for leaks, and make necessary repairs before starting on your trip.
- Never run the engine in an enclosed area that does not have fresh air ventilation.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

- If exhaust does come into your vehicle through a window in the rear or another opening, drive with your front, main heating or cooling system on with the fan on any speed and using any setting that brings in outside air. This will bring fresh air into your vehicle. See "Heating and Air Conditioning System" in Section 1.
- Make sure that the air outlets on or under the instrument panel are fully open.
- Lower the windows completely while driving.

NOTICE

Making very sharp turns while trailering could cause the trailer to come into contact with your vehicle. To avoid vehicle damage, do not make very sharp turns while trailering.

If you do decide to pull a trailer, here are some important points:

- The gross axle weight ratings and the gross vehicle weight rating must not be exceeded.

  Trailer tongue weight must be included in the total vehicle weight.

  See "Vehicle Loading" earlier in this section for more information.

- The Gross Combination Weight Rating is the maximum permissible total loaded weight of both the vehicle and the trailer. Remember to include the weights of the people that will ride inside the vehicle.

  The total of the vehicle weight and the trailer weight must not exceed the Gross Combination Weight Rating.

Gross Combination Weight Rating	
Manual Transmission	3629 kg (8,000 lbs)
Automatic Transmission	4309 kg (9,500 lbs)

- Don't tow a trailer at all during the first 800 km (500 miles) your new vehicle is driven. The engine, axle or other parts could be damaged.
- During the first 800 km (500 miles) of trailer towing, don't drive over 80 km/h (50 mph) and don't make full-throttle starts.
- Be sure your vehicle's tyres are inflated to the limit for cold tyres.

  See the tyre information label for your vehicle's tyre inflation specifications.

  Also, see "Vehicle Loading" earlier in this section for more information.
- Never exceed the Gross Trailer Weight Rating.
- Trailer tongue weight must be included in the total vehicle weight.
- When towing a trailer with an automatic transmission, operate your vehicle in **D** (Drive).

  You may want to shift into a lower gear if the transmission shifts too often.

  When towing a trailer with a manual transmission, it is best not to use the highest gear.

- You should not park vehicles with trailers on a grade (hill). However, if you must park on a grade, have someone place wheel chocks under the trailer wheels.

  For more information, see "Parking On Hills" later in this section.

  See "Hill Start Assist" for information on vehicles stopped on a grade.

- Your vehicle may show signs of overheating if you turn your engine off immediately after towing at high altitudes on steep up-hill grades.

  If possible, park on a level surface. Set the park brake firmly. Shift the automatic transmission into **P** (Park) or the manual transmission into neutral.

  Allow the engine to idle for a few minutes before turning the engine off.

  If you do get an overheat warning, see "Engine Overheating" in Section 5 for instructions.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not exceed the maximum allowable tongue weight for your vehicle.

Trailer Recommendations:

- Do not exceed your vehicle's Cargo Weight Rating. This figure is the maximum weight of the load your vehicle can carry, not including the weight of passengers.
- Weigh your vehicle with the trailer attached.

  The gross axle weight ratings and the gross vehicle weight rating must not be exceeded.
- You will get the best performance if you spread the weight of your load properly and if you choose the correct hitch and trailer brakes.

Hitches

It's important to have the correct hitch equipment. Sidewinds and rough roads are a few reasons why you'll need the right hitch.

The maximum permissible trailer loads are vehicle and engine dependent and must not be exceeded.

Do not exceed any weight ratings.

See your dealer for advice and information about towing a trailer with your vehicle.

Safety Chains

You should always attach chains between your vehicle and your trailer. Cross the safety chains under the tongue of the trailer so that the tongue will not drop to the road if it becomes separated from the hitch.

Always leave just enough slack so you can turn with your rig. And, never allow safety chains to drag on the ground.

Trailer Brakes

Trailer brakes of adequate size are required on trailers of more than 750 kilograms (1,653 lbs) loaded weight.

Trailer Turn Signals

When you tow a trailer, your vehicle may need extra wiring. See your dealer.

When towing a trailer, the arrows on your instrument cluster will flash for turns even if the bulbs on the trailer are burnt out. You may think drivers behind you are seeing your signal, when actually they are not. It is important that you check occasionally to be sure that the trailer bulbs are still working.

Parking on Hills

⚠ *CAUTION*

When towing a trailer, avoid parking your vehicle on a hill. If something were to go wrong, your rig could start to move. People could be injured and both your vehicle and the trailer could be damaged.

You should not park vehicles with trailers on a grade (hill). However, if you must park on a grade, follow these steps:

1. Apply your regular brakes, but don't shift into **P** (Park) for an automatic transmission or into gear for a manual transmission yet.

   If the vehicle is facing down-hill, turn the wheels toward the kerb. If it is facing up-hill, turn the wheels toward traffic.
2. Have someone place chocks under the trailer wheels.
3. When the wheel chocks are in place, release the regular brakes until the chocks absorb the load.
4. Reapply the regular brakes. Then apply your park brake, and then shift to **P** (Park) for an automatic transmission or into gear for a manual transmission.

5. Release the regular brakes.

⚠ CAUTION

Be sure the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied when you leave your vehicle. If you have a manual transmission, turn the engine off and firmly set the park brake.

Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the automatic transmission is in **P** (Park) or the manual transmission is in gear.

When you are ready to leave after parking on a hill, be sure to hold the regular brake pedal down while you start the engine, shift into gear and release the park brake.

Drive slowly until the trailer is clear of the chocks.

Stop and have someone pick up and store the chocks.

Maintenance When Trailer Towing

Your vehicle will need service more often when you're pulling a trailer. See the Maintenance Schedule for more on this.

Check periodically to see that all hitch nuts and bolts are tight.

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■ MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

The required maintenance intervals vary considerably between climates, geographical locations, terrain and driving conditions. The export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet provided with your vehicle shows the intervals required for the various maintenance procedures for your specific area. Make sure to follow the maintenance intervals listed in the export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet and not those listed in any other English booklet that might be provided with your vehicle.

■ DOING YOUR OWN SERVICE WORK

⚠ CAUTION

You can be injured and the vehicle could be damaged if you try to do service work on a vehicle without knowing enough about it.

- Be sure you have sufficient knowledge, experience, the proper replacement parts, and tools before attempting any vehicle maintenance task.
- Be sure to use the proper nuts, bolts, and other fasteners. English and metric fasteners can be easily confused. If the wrong fasteners are used, parts can later break or fall off. You could be hurt.

If doing some of your own service work, use the proper service manual.

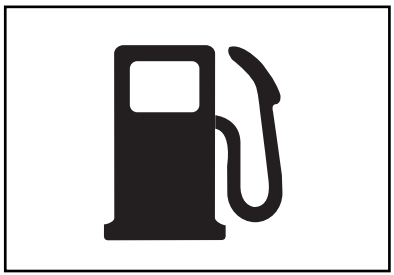
■ ADD-ON EQUIPMENT

Adding accessories to your vehicle can affect your vehicle's performance and safety.

Modifications may cause problems or damage to vehicle systems such as air bags, braking, stability, ride and handling, emissions, aerodynamics, durability, and electronic systems like anti-lock brakes, traction control and stability control.

This damage would not be covered by your warranty and may affect remaining warranty coverage for affected parts.

See your dealer before adding any equipment.



■ FUEL

⚠ CAUTION

Your vehicle was not designed for liquefied petroleum gas (propane). The use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane) could seriously jeopardise the safety and performance of your vehicle. Damage caused by the use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane) would not be covered by your warranty.

⚠ CAUTION

Fuel vapour is highly flammable. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from fuel.

⚠ CAUTION

If you smell fuel fumes while driving, there may be a problem. See your dealer for service right away.

NOTICE

Use clean fuel only. Contaminated fuel may reduce the life of the fuel delivery system and the engine.

Fuel containing oxygenates, such as ethers and ethanol, and reformulated fuel may be available in your area.

It is recommended that you use these fuels if they comply with the required fuel specifications.

However, E85 (85% ethanol) and other fuels containing more than 10% ethanol must not be used in vehicles that were not designed for those fuels.

NOTICE

Use of an inappropriate grade fuel or improper fuel additives may result in serious damage to the engine and catalytic converter.

Do not use fuel containing the octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT).

Engine damage caused by the use of any fuel or fuel additive that is not recommended is not covered by your vehicle warranty.

NOTICE

Your vehicle was not designed for fuels that contain methanol. Methanol can corrode metal parts in your fuel system and can also damage plastic and rubber parts. Damage caused by the use of fuels that contain methanol would not be covered by your warranty.

The engine in your vehicle is designed to accept unleaded petrol only. The use of leaded petrol could affect your vehicle's performance as well as your vehicle's warranty.

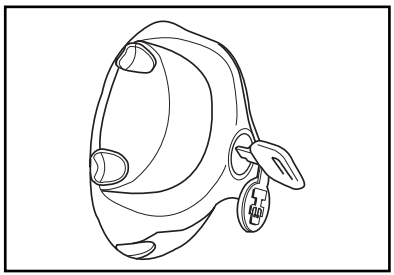
Use of the recommended fuel is an important part of the proper maintenance of your vehicle.

You should use a high quality fuel which meets the minimum octane rating recommended.

Be sure the posted octane is at least 91 (research method).

The use of petrol with an octane rating lower than that recommended may cause engine knock. Continued use can cause engine damage and void the warranty.

If you detect a heavy engine knock even when using a petrol of the recommended octane rating, have the engine checked. Short periods of engine knock during hill climbing and acceleration are acceptable.



Filling the Tank

The cap is on the left side of your vehicle.

Your vehicle is fitted with a locking fuel cap. Use the fuel cap key to unlock it.

Unlocking the fuel cap will not access the fuel fill opening.

NOTICE

Do not remove the locking fuel cap using only the key.

Turning the key anti-clockwise and pulling will not remove the fuel cap.

Pulling the key while it is in the fuel cap may result in vehicle damage.

⚠ CAUTION

Static electricity can ignite fuel vapour. You can be burnt and your vehicle damaged.

Before you open the fuel filler cap, touch a metal part on your vehicle to discharge the static electricity in your body.

Do not return to your seat while refuelling. If you return to your seat, your body may be recharged with static electricity.

Turn the key anti-clockwise to unlock the fuel cap.

After unlocking the fuel cap, remove the fuel filler cap by pushing the fuel cap down and turning it slowly anti-clockwise. Replace it by turning it clockwise. When you put the cap back on, continue to turn it clockwise until you hear a clicking noise.

If you drive your vehicle with a loose fuel cap, fuel may evaporate into the atmosphere. If this happens the malfunction indicator light may come on.

Check the fuel cap to be sure that it is properly installed.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Fuel vapour is highly flammable. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from fuel.

If you get fuel on you and then something ignites it, you could be badly burnt.

Turn off your engine before refuelling.

Always switch off the engine of the vehicle and any mobile phones when refuelling.

To avoid injuries to you and others, read and follow all instructions on the petrol station pump.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If you open the cap rapidly while pressure inside the tank is high, fuel may spray out from the tank. Before you fully open the cap, turn it slightly to release the pressure from inside the tank.

If you hear a "hiss", wait for that to stop. The "hiss" means there is still some pressure left. Then, remove the cap.

NOTICE

If you have to get a new cap, be sure to get the right one. Otherwise, the cap may not vent properly, leading to serious fuel tank and emissions system damage. Your dealer knows the correct cap for your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

- Never fill a portable fuel container while it is in your vehicle.
- Dispense petrol only into approved containers.
- Do not leave the fuel pump unattended while refuelling.
- Keep children away from the fuel pump.
- Bring the fill nozzle in contact with the inside of the fill opening before operating the nozzle.

  Contact should be maintained until the filling is complete.
- Do not smoke while refuelling.

⚠ CAUTION

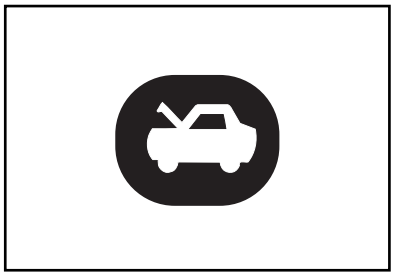
To allow room for fuel expansion in the fuel tank (caused by heat from the engine), fill the tank only until the pump's automatic nozzle shuts off.

⚠ CAUTION

If a fire starts while you are refuelling, do not remove the nozzle. Stop the flow of fuel by turning off the pump. Notify the station attendant and leave the area immediately.

NOTICE

Don't spill fuel on the vehicle's exterior surfaces. It can damage your paint. If you do, wash it off as soon as possible.



■ BONNET RELEASE

To open the bonnet, first pull the handle inside the vehicle, on the lower, driver's side of the instrument panel.

Then release the secondary latch lever at the front of the vehicle and raise the bonnet.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Be careful not to drop or spill things that will burn onto a hot engine. They could start a fire and you or others could be burnt.

⚠ *CAUTION*

An electric cooling fan can start even if the engine is not running. Be careful around any under-bonnet electric fan.

Before closing the bonnet, make sure that all filler caps are on properly.

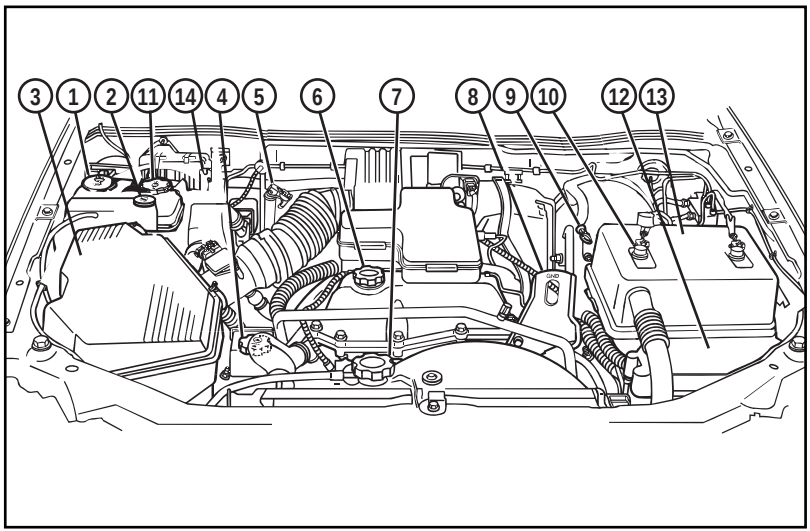
■ ENGINE COMPARTMENT

⚠ *CAUTION*

Be careful not to drop or spill things that will burn onto a hot engine. They could start a fire and you or others could be burnt.

⚠ *CAUTION*

An electric cooling fan can start even if the engine is not running. Be careful around any under-bonnet electric fan.



3.7 L L5 Engine

When you open the bonnet, you'll see:

1. Windscreen Washer Reservoir
2. Engine Coolant Reservoir
3. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter
4. Power Steering Fluid Reservoir
5. Automatic Transmission Dipstick (If fitted)
6. Oil Fill Cap
7. Radiator Cap
8. Remote Negative Battery Terminal (**GND**)
9. Engine Oil Dipstick
10. Positive Battery Terminal
11. Brake Fluid Reservoir
12. Engine Compartment Fuse Box
13. Battery
14. Clutch Fluid Reservoir (If fitted)

Before closing the bonnet, make sure that all filler caps are on properly.

Engine Oil

⚠ CAUTION

Used engine oil contains elements which are unhealthy for your skin and which may cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

See the oil manufacturer's warnings about the use and disposal of oil or oil-contaminated products.

⚠ CAUTION

Used oil filters and empty oil containers should not be disposed of with regular trash.

NOTICE

Failure to use the recommended oil can result in engine damage not covered by your warranty.

NOTICE

Do not flush the engine oil system.

The engine could be damaged and the repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Engine oil must be kept at correct levels to help ensure proper lubrication of the vehicle's engine.

It is normal for an engine to use some oil, and some engines use more oil when they are new. It is the owner's responsibility to check the engine oil level regularly.

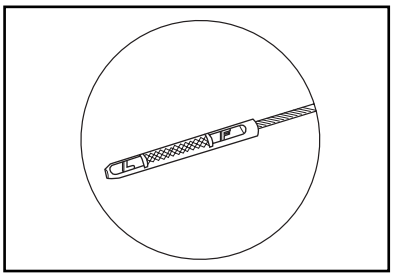
Checking the Fluid Level

The best time to check the engine oil level is when the oil is warm:

To check the oil level, do the following:

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the park brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the oil pan.
3. Remove the dipstick and wipe it clean.
4. Reinsert the dipstick all the way until it is firmly seated.
5. Remove the dipstick again and check the oil level.

   Keep the dipstick pointed down to get an accurate reading.



The oil level must be in the cross-hatched area on the dipstick. Add oil as required. Avoid over-filling the engine since this may cause engine damage.

NOTICE

Don't add too much oil. If your engine has so much oil that the oil level gets above the upper mark that shows the proper operating range, your engine could be damaged.

6. Reinsert the dipstick all the way until it is firmly seated.

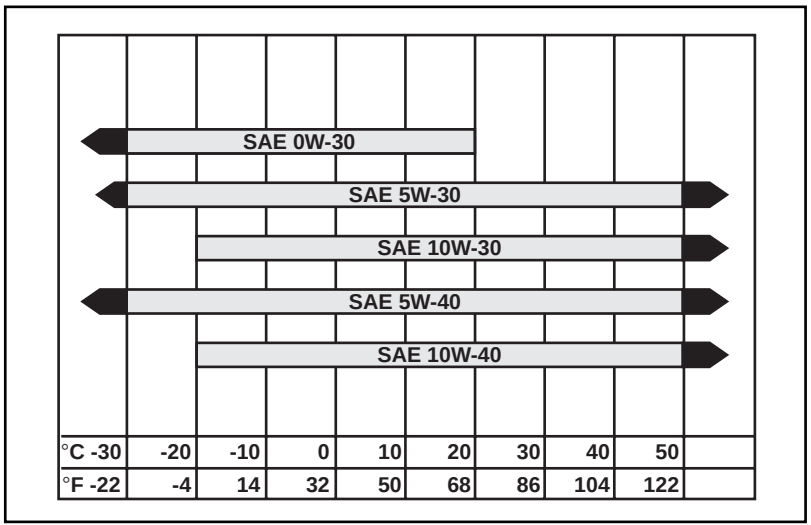
Choosing the Right Oil Quality

Use engine oil that meets the API SL/SM (ILSAC GF-3/GF-4) rating.

Oils which do not meet these specifications should not be used.

NOTICE

Failure to use the recommended oil can result in engine damage not covered by your warranty.



Choosing the Right Oil Viscosity

SAE 5W-30 is the recommended engine oil for your vehicle. SAE 10W-30 may be used at temperatures warmer than -18°C.

If you are unable to find oil of the recommended viscosity, then consider the range of temperature your vehicle will be operated in before the next oil change and use the chart above to choose an alternative that meets the required quality standards.

NOTICE

Failure to use the recommended oil can result in engine damage not covered by your warranty.

Engine Oil Additives

Do not add anything to your engine oil. Oils of the recommended quality are all you need for good performance and engine protection.

Consult your dealer if you think your engine has an oil-related problem.

Engine Oil Change Intervals

The required oil and oil filter change intervals vary considerably between climates, geographical locations, terrain and driving conditions. The export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet provided with your vehicle shows the oil and oil filter change intervals required for your specific area. Make sure to follow the change intervals listed in the export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet and not those listed in any other English booklet that might be provided with your vehicle.

The oil and oil filter change intervals recommended in the Maintenance Schedule for your engine are based on the use of recommended quality oils and high quality filters. Using oil other than those recommended, or changing the oil and filter at longer intervals than recommended could reduce engine life.

How frequently you have to change the oil depends on your driving patterns, engine rpm and engine temperature.

Depending on your driving conditions, the interval at which an oil change is necessary can vary considerably.

After the **CHANGE OIL** message comes on, change the engine oil as soon as possible within 1000 kilometres (600 miles).

Even if the oil life system does not indicate that an oil change is necessary, the engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year.

It is normal for an engine to use some oil, and some engines use more oil when they are new. It is the owner's responsibility to check the engine oil level regularly.

After you change the oil, you need to reset the engine oil life monitor.

See "Driver Information Centre" in Section 1 for information on the engine oil life monitor.

Engine damage resulting from improper maintenance is not covered by the New Vehicle Warranty.

Engine Coolant

⚠ *CAUTION*

If your engine overheats, see "Engine Overheating" in Section 5. Continued operation of the overheated engine, **even for a short time**, may result in a fire and the possibility of personal injury and/or severe vehicle damage.

The engine has a non-pressurised coolant tank cap and a pressurised radiator cap.

The cooling system in your vehicle is designed to use a coolant (a mixture of ethylene glycol, corrosion inhibitors and water) rather than plain water. Use a 50/50 mixture of clean water and DEX-COOL® coolant. If you use this mixture, you don't need to add anything else.

NOTICE

Do not substitute any liquids for the proper coolant mixture. Otherwise, premature corrosion may result and the engine coolant will require change sooner.

Damage caused by the use of any coolant that is not recommended is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

⚠ CAUTION

The engine has a non-pressurised coolant tank cap and a pressurised radiator cap.

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the radiator cap when the engine and cooling system are hot.

⚠ CAUTION

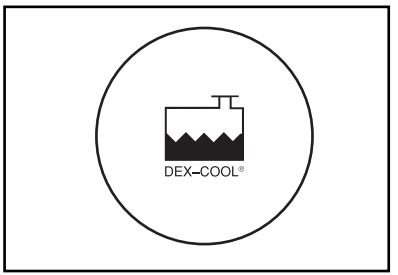
Engine parts may be very hot. Do not touch them.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not run the engine if there is a leak. All the coolant could leak out and cause an engine fire. You could be burnt.

⚠ CAUTION

An electric cooling fan can start even if the engine is not running. Be careful around any under-bonnet electric fan.



The coolant level can be checked by looking at the see-through recovery reservoir without having to remove the cap.

The vehicle must be on a level surface.

If the engine compartment is cool, the level should be at the **FULL COLD** mark.

When the engine is hot, the level may be above the **FULL COLD** mark.

If the coolant level is low, there may be a leak in the cooling system.

See your dealer for service or add coolant to the recovery tank.

If the coolant level is low, add a 50/50 mixture of water and DEX-COOL® coolant to the recovery tank to bring the level to the proper mark.

Then replace the cap. Be sure the cap is tight.

If the coolant recovery tank is empty, see "Engine Overheating" in Section 5 for the proper fill procedure.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Adding only plain water or a liquid other than the recommended coolant can be dangerous. The engine could overheat, but you would not get the overheat warning. The engine could catch on fire and you or others could be burnt.

NOTICE

If there is too much water in the coolant mixture, the liquid could freeze and crack the engine and other vehicle parts.

NOTICE

If you use the proper coolant, you do not need any extra additives or inhibitors. These can be harmful to your vehicle.

Use only the recommended fluid.

See "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" later in this section.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Under some conditions the ethylene glycol in engine coolant is combustible. To avoid being burnt, **do not** spill coolant on the exhaust system or on hot engine parts. If you have any doubt, have this operation performed by a qualified technician.

NOTICE

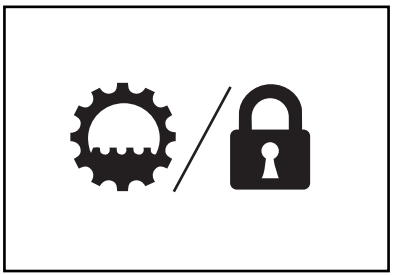
The radiator cap is a pressure-type cap and must be tightly installed to prevent coolant loss and possible engine damage from overheating.

See the Maintenance Schedule booklet to find out when the coolant must be replaced.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Used coolant should not be disposed of with regular trash.

Have the coolant changed by an authorised service centre, familiar with the requirements of the law regarding used coolant disposal, to help protect the environment and your health.



Automatic Transmission Fluid (If fitted)

As it may be difficult to perform the following procedure yourself, you may prefer to have the fluid level checked by your dealer or service centre.

CHECKING THE FLUID LEVEL

Check the fluid level at every oil change.

The fluid should be at the normal operating temperature (82-93°C) (180-200°F) when you check it.

To check the fluid level accurately, drive the vehicle about 24 km (15 miles) if the ambient temperature is above 10°C (50°F). If the temperature is below 10°C (50°F), the vehicle should be driven in **3** (Third) gear until the engine coolant temperature gauge maintains a steady reading for 10 minutes.

Wait at least 30 minutes before checking the fluid level if you have been driving:

- when outside temperatures are above 32°C (90°F)
- at high speeds for an extended time
- in heavy traffic (especially in hot weather)
- while pulling a trailer

Cold Check Procedure

Perform a cold check only to determine whether the transmission has enough fluid to be operated safely until a hot check can be made.

The hot check procedure is the most accurate method to check the fluid level.

After a cold check, perform a hot check at the first opportunity, once the fluid reaches normal operating temperature.

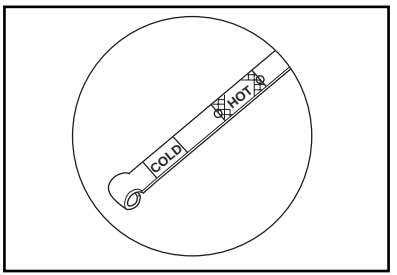
Check the fluid level at every engine oil change:

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the park brake.
2. With the shift lever in **P** (Park), start the engine.
3. With your foot on the brake pedal, move the shift lever through each gear range, pausing for about 3 seconds in each range. Then position the shift lever in **P** (Park).
4. Run the engine at idle speed for about 3 to 5 minutes.
5. With the engine running at idle speed, remove the dipstick, wipe it clean and reinsert it by pushing it down all the way.

6. Wait for 3 seconds, remove the dipstick again and check the fluid level.

   Keep the dipstick pointed down to get an accurate reading.

   Check both sides and read the lower level.



If the level is within the **COLD** band, re-install the dipstick. You may operate the transmission until the fluid is hot enough to perform a hot check.

If the level is not within the **COLD** band, add or drain fluid as necessary to bring the level into the middle of the **COLD** band. Re-install the dipstick. Then, operate the transmission until the fluid is hot enough to perform a hot check.

Always re-check the fluid level at least twice. Consistent readings are important for proper maintenance. If readings are inconsistent, see your dealer.

When re-installing the dipstick, make sure to flip the handle back down to lock the dipstick in place.

Hot Check Procedure

The fluid should be at the normal operating temperature (82-93°C) (180-200°F) when you check it.

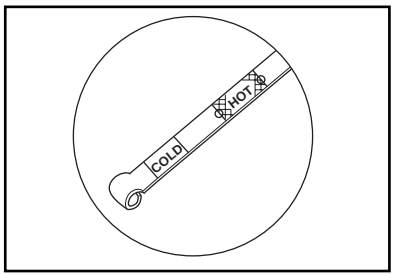
The hot check procedure is the most accurate method to check the fluid level.

Check the fluid level at every engine oil change:

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the park brake.
2. With the shift lever in **P** (Park), start the engine.
3. With your foot on the brake pedal, move the shift lever through each gear range, pausing for about 3 seconds in each range. Then position the shift lever in **P** (Park).
4. Run the engine at idle speed for about 3 to 5 minutes.
5. With the engine running at idle speed, remove the dipstick, wipe it clean and reinsert it by pushing it down all the way.
6. Wait for 3 seconds, remove the dipstick again and check the fluid level.

   Keep the dipstick pointed down to get an accurate reading.

   Check both sides and read the lower level.



The level should be within the **HOT** area.

If the level is not within the **HOT** band, add or drain fluid as necessary to bring the level into the middle of the **HOT** band. Re-install the dipstick.

Always re-check the fluid level at least twice. Consistent readings are important for proper maintenance. If readings are inconsistent, see your dealer.

Add the fluid only after checking the transmission fluid **while it is hot**. A cold check is used only as a reference. If the level is low, add enough fluid to bring it up into the cross-hatched area on the dipstick.

When adding fluid, be careful not to overfill.

Generally, less than 0.5 L of fluid is needed.

⚠ *CAUTION*

When you add fluid to the automatic transmission, make sure not to overfill it. Overfilling will result in leakage on hot engine parts, and might start a fire.

NOTICE

Too much or too little fluid can damage your transmission.

NOTICE

Too little fluid could cause the transmission to overheat.

When re-installing the dipstick, make sure to flip the handle back down to lock the dipstick in place.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

NOTICE

Damage caused by the use of any fluid that is not recommended is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

Change the fluid and filter at the intervals recommended in your Maintenance Schedule.

Manual Transmission Fluid (If fitted)

It is not necessary to check the transmission fluid in your vehicle, however you may have the fluid level checked by your dealer or service centre when you have the oil changed. If the fluid is leaking, have your vehicle serviced.

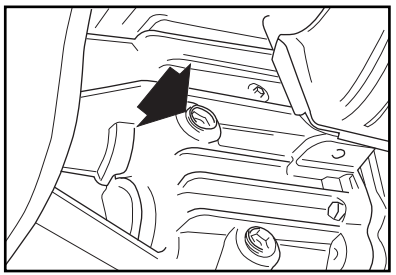
As it may be difficult to perform the following procedure yourself, you may prefer to have the fluid level checked by your dealer or service centre.

NOTICE

Too much or too little fluid can damage your transmission.

The transmission could overheat.

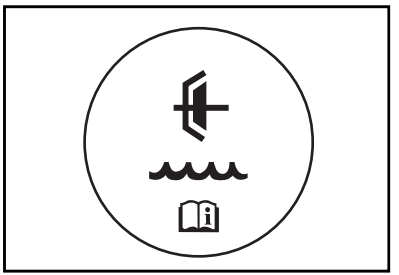
Make sure the transmission fluid is at the proper level.



Check the fluid only when the engine is off, the vehicle is parked on a level surface and the transmission is cool enough for you to place your fingers on the transmission case.

1. Remove the filler plug.
2. Add fluid, if needed, to bring the level up to the bottom of the filler plug hole.
3. Re-install the filler plug.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

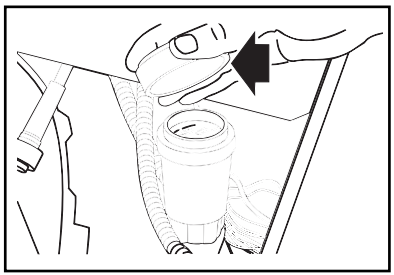


Hydraulic Clutch Fluid (Manual Transmission)

The clutch linkage in your vehicle is self-adjusting.

It is not necessary to regularly check the clutch fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system.

Adding fluid will not correct a leak.



Fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected.

Check the hydraulic clutch fluid level in the reservoir at the intervals shown in the Maintenance Schedule.

Fluid should be added if the fluid level is not at the bottom of the diaphragm when the diaphragm is in place in the reservoir.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

Transfer Case Lubricant

As it is difficult to perform the procedure yourself, have the fluid level checked or changed by your dealer or service centre.

Front Axle Lubricant

It is not necessary to regularly check the fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise.

Fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected.

As it is difficult to perform the procedure yourself, have the fluid level checked or changed by your dealer or service centre.

Rear Axle Lubricant

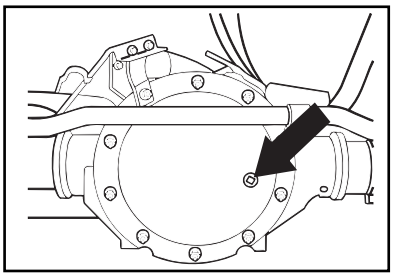
It is not necessary to regularly check the fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise.

Fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

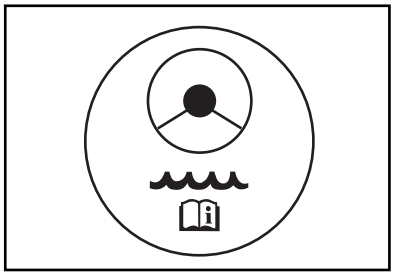
To check the fluid level:

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the park brake.
2. Turn off the engine.



3. Remove the filler plug.

   The proper fluid level is 0 mm to 10 mm (0 to 3/8 inch) below the bottom of the filler plug hole located on the rear axle.
4. Add lubricant, if needed, to bring the level up to the bottom of the filler plug hole.
5. Re-install the filler plug.



Power Steering Fluid

It is not necessary to regularly check the power steering fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise.

Fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected.

To check the fluid level:

1. Turn off the ignition and let the engine compartment cool down.
2. Wipe the cap and the top of the reservoir clean.
3. Unscrew the cap and wipe the dipstick clean. Replace the cap and completely tighten it.
4. Remove the cap again and check the fluid level on the dipstick.

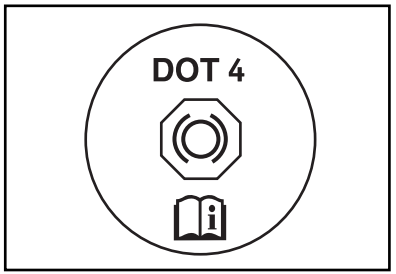
   The level should be between the **ADD** and **FULL** marks.
5. If the level is low, add enough fluid to bring the level up to the proper area on the dipstick.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

NOTICE

Using the wrong kind of fluid could damage system components. Always use the recommended fluid.

Damage caused by the use of any fluid that is not recommended is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.



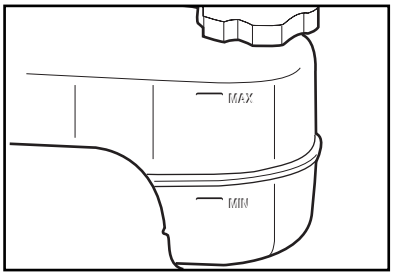
Brake Master Cylinder Fluid

There are two reasons why the brake fluid level in the master cylinder might go down. The first is that the brake fluid level decreases by an acceptable amount during normal brake lining wear. When new linings are put in, the fluid level goes back up. The other reason is that fluid may be leaking out of the brake system. If it is, you should have the brake system fixed.

It is not a good idea to "top up" your brake fluid. Adding brake fluid will not correct a leak. If you add fluid when the linings are worn, then there will be too much fluid when you get new brake linings. You should add (or remove) brake fluid, as necessary, only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If there is too much brake fluid, it can spill on the engine. The fluid will burn if the engine is hot enough. You or others could be burnt, and your vehicle could be damaged. Add brake fluid only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.



Check the master cylinder fluid level in the "see-through" reservoir at the intervals shown in the Maintenance Schedule.

The level should be between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks.

Low fluid level can indicate a leak in the brake system. Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

If work has just been done on the brake hydraulic system and the fluid level is low, bring it up to the proper level using DOT-4 fluid from a sealed container.

See "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" later in this section.

To prevent contamination of the brake fluid, make sure the brake reservoir and cap are thoroughly clean before removing the cap.

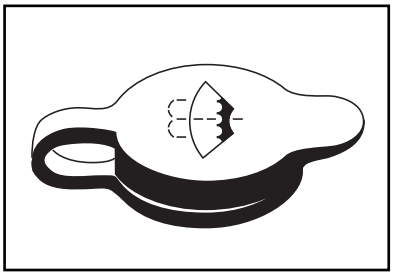
⚠ *CAUTION*

With the wrong kind of fluid in your brake system, your brakes may not work well. This could cause a collision. Always use the proper brake fluid.

NOTICE

Using the wrong kind of fluid could severely damage system components. Always use the proper brake fluid.

Don't spill brake fluid on the vehicle's exterior surfaces. It can damage your paint. If you do, wash it off immediately.



Windscreen Washer Fluid

Use windscreen washer solvent such as GM Optikleen® rather than water to prevent freezing and for better cleaning.

1. Open the cap with the washer symbol on it.
2. Add washer fluid until the tank is full.

NOTICE

- When using a concentrated washer fluid, follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Don't mix water with ready-to-use washer fluid. It could freeze and damage washer system components.
- When it's very cold outside, only fill the tank 3/4 full with fluid to allow for expansion.
- Don't use engine coolant for your windscreen washer. It can damage your washer system and paint.

Battery

Your vehicle is fitted with a battery that requires no periodic maintenance.

When it is time for a new battery, purchase one with same replacement number that is shown on the original battery's label.

- You will never have to add water to the battery.
- If your vehicle will not be driven for an extended period of time, disconnect the lead from the negative ("-") terminal of the battery or use a "trickle" charger to prevent discharge.

⚠ CAUTION

Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. You can be hurt badly if you aren't careful. See the section titled "How to Use this Handbook" for tips on how to work around a battery without getting hurt.

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds which can cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

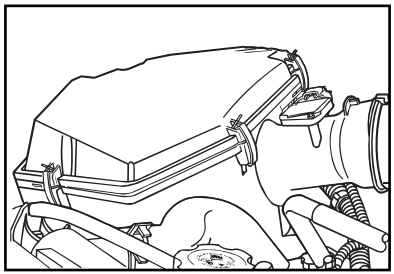
⚠ CAUTION

Do not use a match or flame near a vehicle's battery. If you need more light, use a flashlight.

Do not smoke near a vehicle's battery.

When working around a vehicle's battery, shield your eyes with protective glasses.

Keep children away from vehicle batteries.



Air Cleaner/Filter

Inspect and change the filter at the intervals recommended in your Maintenance Schedule.

To access the filter, remove the fasteners that hold the air cleaner cover in place. Remove the cover and replace the filter.

Reverse the steps for installation of the new filter.

⚠ CAUTION

The air filter must be placed properly unless you are doing repairs or maintenance work.

Dirt could enter the engine and may damage it.

If the engine is started with the air filter improperly positioned, a backfire might occur and it may cause a fire due to the flame possibly created near the engine.

NOTICE

If the engine is started with the air filter improperly positioned, the engine could be damaged.

■ RECOMMENDED FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS

USAGE	FLUID / LUBRICANT
Engine Oil	Engine oil rated API SL/SM (ILSAC GF-3/GF-4) grade SAE 5W-30 or SAE 10W-30. For more information, see "Engine Oil" earlier in this section.
Engine Coolant	50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and use only DEX-COOL® coolant conforming to specification number GM6277M. See "Engine Coolant" earlier in this section.
Hydraulic Brake System	Hydraulic Brake Fluid SAEJ1704 - DOT4 grade.
Windscreen Washer Solvent	GM Optikleen® washer solvent.
Power Steering System	GM power steering fluid (GM part no. 89021184) or equivalent.
Automatic Transmission	DEXRON®-VI Automatic transmission fluid.
Manual Transmission	Manual Transmission Fluid GL 3 SAE 75W90 (GM part no.89021806).
Hydraulic Clutch System	DOT-4 brake fluid.
Front and Rear Axle	SAE 75W-90 Synthetic axle lubricant - Meeting GM 9986115 or HN2485 spec (part no. 9218 4900).
Transfer Case	DEXRON®-VI Automatic transmission fluid.

■ TYRES

Your new vehicle comes with high-quality tyres made by a leading tyre manufacturer.

If you ever have questions about your tyre warranty, see your selling dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

Poorly maintained and improperly used tyres are dangerous.

- Do not overload your tyres. Overloading the tyres could cause them to overheat. You could have a blow out and a serious accident.
- Do not under-inflate your tyres. Under-inflating the tyres could cause them to overheat. You could have a blow out and a serious accident.

⚠ CAUTION

- Check the inflation pressure regularly. Tyre pressure should be checked when the tyres are cold.
- Do not over-inflate your tyres. Over-inflated tyres are more likely to be punctured.
- Worn, old tyres can cause accidents. If the tread is badly worn, or if a tyre has been damaged, replace it.

Inflation

See the tyre information label for your vehicle's tyre inflation specifications.

To determine the location of your vehicle's tyre information label, see "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

The label gives the correct inflation pressures for your tyres when they're cold. Cold means your vehicle has been sitting for three hours or more - or, if driven at all, for no more than 1.6 km (1 mph).

The air pressure indicated on the label as "cold" should be maintained for the tyres to perform properly. However, do not overload your vehicle. See "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

Maintaining the cold tyre pressure indicated on the tyre information label leads to better fuel economy, longer tyre life, a more comfortable ride and better overall driveability.

Check your tyres at least once a month. Don't forget your spare tyre.

NOTE:

If you replace the original tyres on your vehicle with tyres of a different size, the pressure listed on the tyre information label may not be correct. Be sure to determine the correct tyre pressure for the size of the tyres on your vehicle.

NOTICE

Improper tyre pressure promotes adverse effects in tyre life and vehicle performance.

Excessively low inflation causes deflection of the tyre and tyre overheating which reduces tyre strength and thus may damage the tyres. It also causes tyre overloading, abnormal wear, poor driveability, and poor fuel economy.

Excessively high inflation causes abnormal tyre wear and poor ride which promotes vehicle damage due to impact from road bumps.

To check and adjust tyre pressure:

You cannot tell if your tyres are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tyres may look properly inflated even when they are under-inflated.

For tyre pressure inspection, the use of a quality pocket tyre pressure gauge is recommended.

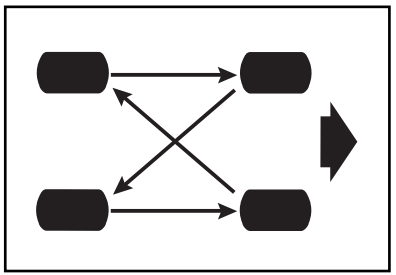
1. Remove the valve cap from the tyre valve stem.
2. Press the tyre gauge firmly onto the valve to get a pressure measurement.
3. If the pressure is low, add air until you reach the recommended pressure.
4. If you overfill the tyre, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the centre of the tyre valve.
5. Re-check the tyre pressure.
6. Be sure to put the valve caps back on the valve stems. They help prevent leaks by keeping out dirt and moisture.

Inspection and Rotation

Check your tyres and wheels regularly for unusual wear or damage.

Push and pull the rear-mounted spare tyre to make sure it is secure. If it moves, use the wheel wrench to tighten the nuts. See "Changing a Flat Tyre" in Section 5.

To make your tyres last longer, have them inspected and rotated at the intervals recommended in your Maintenance Schedule.



Follow the diagram above for the correct rotation pattern.

Don't include the spare tyre in your tyre rotation.

Make sure the wheel nuts are properly tightened.

After rotation, adjust the front and rear tyre pressures according to the tyre information label.

⚠ CAUTION

Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

⚠ CAUTION

Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to become loose and even come off. This could lead to an accident. Be sure to use the correct wheel nuts.

NOTICE

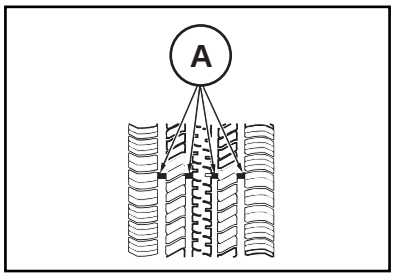
Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

See "Specifications and Capacities" later in this Section for the proper wheel nut torque.

Tyre Replacement

The rubber in your vehicle's tyres degrades over time, even if the tyres are not used. Various factors affect how quickly rubber degrades. Driving speeds, road conditions, temperatures, vehicle loading, and inflation pressure maintenance all affect how the tyres on your vehicle age.

If maintained properly according to the maintenance schedule, the tyres on your vehicle will most likely require replacement before they become degraded due to age.



Your tyres have tread wear indicators Ⓐ. They tell you when a tyre has 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) or less of tread left.

If you can see the tread wear indicators at three places around the tyre, as in this picture, you need a new tyre. Here are other things that mean you need to get a new tyre:

- The tread or side wall is cracked, cut or snagged deep enough to show cord or fabric.
- The tyre has a bump, bulge or split.

The tyre information label says what size tyres you need.

To determine the location of your vehicle's tyre information label, see "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

It is recommended that you replace all four tyres at the same time.

Replacing fewer than four tyres at one time can affect the braking and handling performance of your vehicle.

When replacing tyres, you should use the same size, load range and construction type as the original tyres on the vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Mixing brands, sizes or types of tyres on your vehicle (other than the tyre brand/size/type originally installed on your vehicle) could cause you to lose control while driving and may also damage the vehicle. Be sure to use the correct brand, size and type tyres on all wheels.

Using a tyre or wheel size other than the size originally installed on your vehicle may cause problems or damage to various vehicle systems, such as braking, ride and handling, and resistance to roll-over, and to electronic systems like anti-lock brakes, traction control, stability control, or roll-over air bags.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If you add different sized wheels, and then if tyres not recommended for those wheels are selected, your vehicle may not provide an acceptable level of performance and safety.

You may increase the chance that you will crash and suffer serious injury.

Only use GM specific wheel and tyre systems developed for your vehicle, and have them properly installed by a GM certified technician.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Never drive faster than the speed for which your tyres are rated, regardless of the legal speed limit. If you anticipate driving your vehicle at high speeds frequently and/or for prolonged periods of time, check with your vehicle/tyre dealer for the proper type of tyres to use for your specific driving and weather conditions.

Tyre Chains

⚠ *CAUTION*

Use another type of traction device only if its manufacturer recommends it for use on your vehicle and tyre-size combination, and for your usual road conditions. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Driving too fast or spinning the wheels with chains on will damage the vehicle.

To help avoid damage to your vehicle, drive slowly, don't spin your wheels and readjust or remove the device if it contacts your vehicle.

If you do find traction devices that will fit, install them on the rear tyres.

NOTICE

Use tyre chains only where legal, and only when you must. Use chains that are the correct size for your tyres. Install them on the rear tyres as tightly as possible with the ends securely fastened.

Do not install tyre chains on the front tyres.

Drive slowly and follow the chain manufacturer's instructions. If you hear the chains contacting your vehicle, stop and re-tighten them. If the contact continues, slow down until it stops.

Driving too fast or spinning the wheels with chains on will damage the vehicle.

See your dealer for more information.

Spare Tyre

See "Changing a Flat Tyre" in Section 5.

■ WHEELS

Wheel Alignment and Tyre Balancing

If there is unusual tyre wear or if the vehicle pulls one way or the other, the alignment may need to be reset.

If the vehicle vibrates when you are driving on a smooth road, the wheels may need to be balanced.

Wheel Replacement

Replace any wheel that is bent, cracked, or badly rusted or corroded. If wheel nuts keep coming loose, the wheel, wheel nuts and wheel bolts should be replaced.

While some aluminium wheels can be repaired, other types of wheels should be replaced if they leak air.

Use only new, GM original equipment. See your dealer for assistance.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Using the wrong replacement parts could be dangerous. It could affect the braking and handling of your vehicle. You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.

NOTICE

The wrong wheel can cause problems with bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer or odometer calibration, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance and tyre or tyre chain clearance to the body and chassis.

⚠ CAUTION

Putting a used wheel on the vehicle is dangerous.

You would not know how the wheel had been used or the distance it had been driven.

The wheel could fail suddenly, causing a crash.

⚠ CAUTION

Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

⚠ CAUTION

Never use oil or grease on studs, nuts or bolts. If you do, the nuts or bolts might come loose. Your wheel could fall off, causing a serious accident.

⚠ CAUTION

Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to become loose and even come off. This could lead to an accident. Be sure to use the correct wheel nuts. If you have to replace them, be sure to get the right kind.

NOTICE

Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

See "Specifications and Capacities" later in this Section for the proper wheel nut torque.

■ VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The primary location for the vehicle identification number is on the chassis rail, below the driver's side B-pillar.

The secondary location for the vehicle identification number is a plate in the front corner of the instrument panel, on the left side. You can see it if you look through the windscreen from outside your vehicle.

The number may also be found in one or more of the following locations:

- Service Parts Identification Label
- Certification Label
- Compliance Label

Each character or digit in a vehicle identification number serves a purpose in identifying your vehicle. Use the following chart to help you understand your vehicle's identification number.

Understanding Your Vehicle Identification Number			
Character Position	**Character Position Definition**	**Character**	**Character Description**
1	Country of Origin	A	South Africa
2	Manufacturer	D	General Motors South Africa
3	Make	M	GMSA
4	GVWR/Brake System	D	5001-6000 GVW range
5	Truck Line/Chassis Type	N	Small Utility - AWD
6	Series	1	1/2 Ton Nominal
7	Body Type	3	Four-Door Utility
8	Engine Type	E	3.7L (RPO LLR)
9	Check Digit	--	Check Digit (0-9 or X)
10	Model Year	9	2009
11	Plant Location	4	GMSA
12-17	Plant Sequence Number	--	Build Sequence

The eighth character of the vehicle identification number is the engine code. This code will help you identify your engine, specifications and replacement parts.

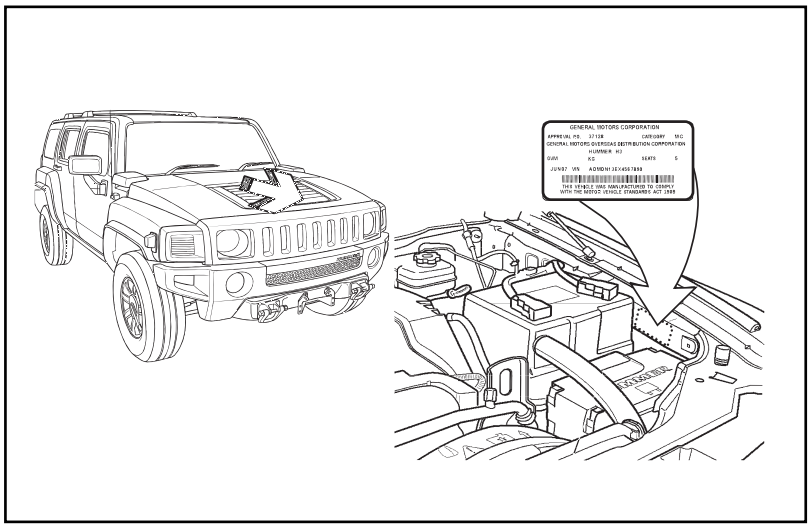
■ SERVICE PARTS IDENTIFICATION LABEL

This label is located inside the glove box. It is very helpful if you ever need to order parts.

On this label, you will find the following information:

- the vehicle identification number
- the model designation
- paint information
- a list of all production options and special equipment

Do not remove this label from the vehicle.


GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
GENERAL MOTORS OVERSEAS DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION
HUMMER H3
SEATS
THIS VEHICLE WAS MANUFACTURED TO COMPLY
WITH THE MOTOR VEHICLE STANDARDS ACT 1989

■ COMPLIANCE LABEL

The Compliance Label is located near the battery on the passenger's side of the engine compartment. It is on the inner front guard.

■ FUSES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS

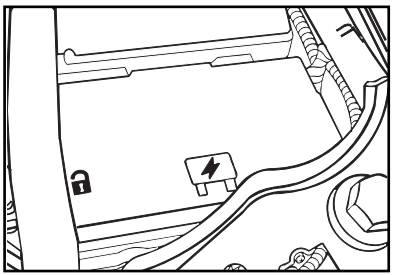
NOTICE

Adding some electrical equipment to your vehicle can damage it or keep other things from working properly. This damage wouldn't be covered by your warranty. Check with your dealer before adding electrical equipment.

Leaving electrical equipment on for extended periods of time can flatten your battery.

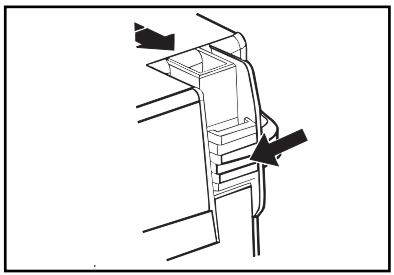
The wiring circuits in your vehicle are protected from short circuits by a combination of fuses, circuit breakers and fusible thermal links. This greatly reduces the chance of fires caused by electrical problems.

If you ever have a problem on the road and don't have a spare fuse, you can borrow one that has the same amperage. Just pick some feature of your vehicle that you can get along without - like the radio or cigarette lighter - and use its fuse, if it is the correct amperage. Replace it as soon as you can.



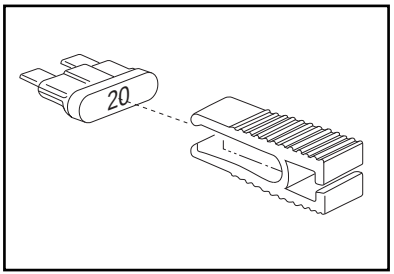
The fuse box is located on the left side of the engine compartment.

See "Engine Compartment" earlier in this section to determine the location.

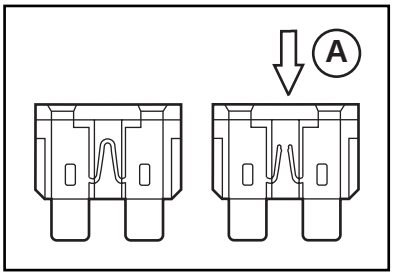


To remove the fuse box cover, press the tabs on the cover, then lift the cover off.

To re-install the cover, line up the tabs and push down on the cover until the tabs click into place.



You can remove fuses with a fuse extractor.

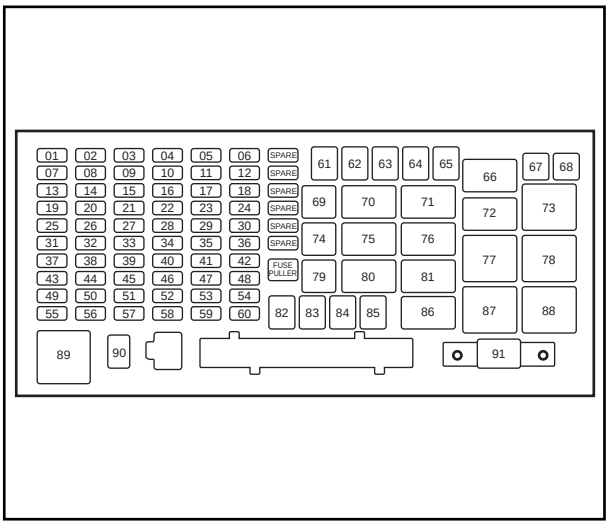


Look at the silver-coloured band inside the fuse. If the band is broken or melted Ⓐ, replace the fuse. Be sure you replace a bad fuse with a new one of the correct size and rating.

NOTICE

Do not spill liquids on the vehicle's electrical components, or damage may occur.

Always re-install the fuse box cover when you are done.



Engine Compartment Fuse Box

Fuse	Usage
1	Heated Seats
2	Grille Guard
3	Stoplights
4	Roof Light
5	Battery; Ignition Switch
6	Front Wiper
7	Regulated Voltage Control Power
8	Power Door Locks
9	Sun Roof; Front Washer Pump
10	Headlight Levelling
11	Air Compressor
12	Transfer Case Control Module
13	Radio; Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Display
14	Body Control Module
15	Rear Wiper Motor
16	Rear Wiper Pump Switch; Fuel System Control Module; Retained Accessory Power
17	Air Injection Reactor (AIR) Solenoid
18	Spare

Engine Compartment Fuse Box (Continued)

Fuse	Usage
19	Instrument Cluster
20	Rear Turn Signal Light; Hazard Warning Flashers
21	Powertrain Control Module 1
22	Mass Air Flow Sensor; Purge Solenoid
23	Injector
24	Front Fog Lights
25	Powertrain Control Module B
26	Transmission Control Module
27	Air Bag
28	Back-Up Lights
29	Anti-lock Brake System; Stabilitrak® System
30	Rear Window Demister
31	Canister Vent
32	Regulated Voltage Control VSense+

Fuse	Usage
33	Ignition 1
34	Transmission
35	Cruise Control; Inside Rear-view Mirror
36	Front Park Lights
37	Left Side Rear Park Light
38	Amplifier
39	Horn
40	Right Side Headlight
41	Left Side Headlight
42	Trailer Back-Up Lights
43	Front Park Lights
44	Air Injection Reactor (AIR) Solenoid
45	Auxiliary Power 2
46	Electronic Throttle Control
47	Oxygen Sensor
48	Air Conditioning Clutch

Engine Compartment Fuse Box (Continued)

Fuse	Usage
49	Right Side Rear Park Light
50	Stoplights
51	Auxiliary Power 1
52	Stabilitrak® System; Anti-lock Brake System
53	Power Heater Switch
54	Fuel System Control Module
55	Trailer Park Lights
56	Front Turn Signal Lights; Hazard Warning Flashers
57	Power Sun Roof
58	Transfer Case Control Module Switch
59	Climate Controls
60	Rear Fog Lights (If fitted)
61	Power Seat Controls

Fuse	Usage
62	Air Pump
63	Right Side Power Window
64	Anti-lock Brake System; Stabilitrak® 2 Solenoid
67	Anti-lock Brake System; Stabilitrak® 1 Motor
68	Left Side Power Window
82	Climate Controls Fan
83	Electronic Brake Controller
84	Trailer B+ Fuse
85	Starter
91	Mega-fuse

Engine Compartment Fuse Box (Continued)

Relay	
66	Stoplights
69	Front Fog Lights
70	High Beam Headlights; Low Beam Headlights
71	Rear Demister
72	Windscreen Wiper On/Off
73	Windscreen Wiper High/Low
74	Front Park Lights
75	Headlights
76	Air Conditioning Clutch
77	Powertrain Control Module
78	Run; Crank
79	Horn
80	Air Injection Reactor (AIR) Solenoid

Relay	
81	Powertrain (Starter)
86	Rear Fog Lights (If fitted)
87	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
88	Retained Accessory Power
89	Park Lights
Diode	
65	Wiper Diode
90	Air Conditioning Clutch Diode

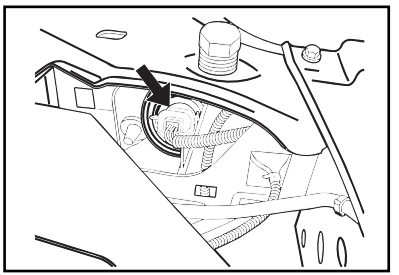
■ BULB REPLACEMENT

See your dealer for any bulb changing procedure not listed in this section.

Halogen Bulbs

⚠ CAUTION

Halogen bulbs contain pressurised gas and may burst if dropped or scratched. You or others may be injured. Follow all instructions on the bulb package.

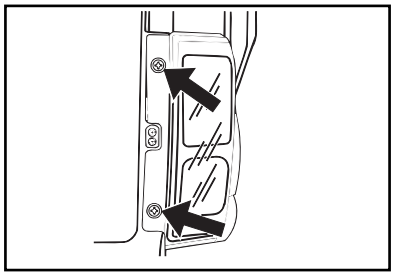


Headlights

1. Open the bonnet.
2. Locate the affected headlight on the inner front portion of the bonnet.
3. Turn the bulb socket anti-clockwise and pull the bulb assembly straight out.

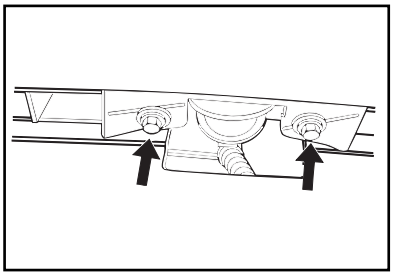
4. Remove the electrical connector by pushing the tab.
5. Pull the bulb socket out and replace it with a new one.
6. Reverse the steps to install a new bulb.

Headlight aiming is important to safe driving. See your dealer for service.



Tail Lights, Stoplights, Back-Up Lights and Rear Turn Signals

1. Open the swing-gate.
2. Remove the two screws from the light assembly.
3. Pull the light assembly away from the vehicle.
4. Turn the bulb socket anti-clockwise to remove it.
5. Grasp the socket firmly and pull the bulb out.
6. Reverse the steps to install a new bulb.



Licence Plate Lights

1. Remove the two screws from the light assembly.
2. Pull the light assembly away from the vehicle.
3. Turn the bulb socket anti-clockwise and pull the bulb straight out.
4. Reverse the steps to install a new bulb.

■ REPLACEMENT BULB SPECIFICATIONS

Headlight Bulbs H-13
Tail Lights, Stoplights, Back-Up Lights and Rear Turn Signals P27/7WLL
See your dealer for any bulb not listed in this section.

■ SPECIFICATIONS AND CAPACITIES

Component Specifications

3.7 L L5 Engine

Type L5
VIN Code ..... E
Wheel Nut Torque ..... 140 Nm

Capacities (Approximate)

Fuel Tank ..... 87.1 L
Engine Oil (with oil filter) ..... 5.7 L*†
Cooling System ..... 9.5 L†
Automatic Transmission ..... 4.7 L
Manual Transmission ..... 2.4 L
Transfer Case ..... 1.5 L
Air Conditioning Refrigerant (R-134a) ..... ‡

* Change filter at every oil change.

† Re-check fluid level after filling.

‡ For the air conditioning system refrigerant charge amount, see the refrigerant caution label located under the bonnet. See your dealer for more information.

■ APPEARANCE CARE

⚠ *CAUTION*

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the safety belt webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

General Motors offers products specially designed to maintain the appearance and to help care for your vehicle.

See your dealer for more information.

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■ JUMP STARTING

If your battery is flat, you may use another vehicle and some jumper leads to start your vehicle.

The other vehicle must have a 12-volt battery with a negative earth.

NOTICE

If the other vehicle does not have a 12-volt battery with a negative earth, both vehicles could be damaged.

NOTICE

Trying to start your vehicle by pushing or pulling it won't work and could even damage your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. You can be hurt badly if you aren't careful. See the section titled "How to Use this Handbook" for tips on how to work around a battery without getting hurt.

Do not let battery fluid touch your skin. If you do get it in your eyes or on your skin, flush the place with water and get medical help immediately.

⚠ CAUTION

Every new GM vehicle uses a battery that requires no maintenance. However, if another battery has filler caps, be sure the right amount of fluid is there. If it is low, add water to make sure that there is no explosive gas present.

Do not use a match or flame near a vehicle's battery. If you need more light, use a flashlight.

To jump start your vehicle, follow these steps:

NOTICE

Ignoring these steps could result in costly damage to your vehicle.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

1. Get the vehicles close enough so the jumper leads can reach. Be sure the vehicles aren't touching each other.
2. To ensure that the vehicles do not roll, set the park brake firmly on both vehicles involved in the jump starting procedure.

   Shift an automatic transmission into **P** (Park) and a manual transmission into **N** (Neutral) before setting the park brake.

   - NOTE:

     Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the automatic transmission is in **P** (Park) or the manual transmission is in gear.
3. Turn off the ignition on both vehicles. Turn off the radios and all lights that aren't needed.

   Unplug any accessories that are plugged into the cigarette lighter or the accessory power outlets.

NOTICE

If you leave the radio or other accessories on, they could be badly damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

4. Now open the bonnet and locate the positive (+) and negative (-) battery terminals.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Fans or other moving engine parts can injure you badly. Keep your hands away from moving parts once the engine is running.

Your vehicle has a remote negative (-) battery terminal.

The remote negative (-) terminal (marked **GND**) is located near the front of the engine compartment.

See the engine compartment diagram in Section 4 to locate the remote terminal.

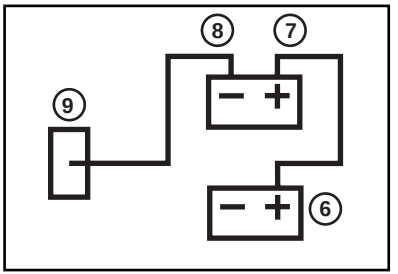
Always use the remote negative earth location instead of the terminal on your vehicle's battery.

To access your vehicle's positive terminal, you will need to open the cover.

5. Check that the jumper leads don't have any loose or missing insulation. If they do, you could get a shock and the vehicles could be damaged.

   Do not connect positive (+) to negative (-) or you will get a short that would damage the battery and possibly other parts.

   Do not connect the negative (-) lead to the negative (-) terminal on the flat battery because this can cause sparks.



6. Connect the positive (+) (red) lead to the positive (+) terminal on the flat battery. Use the remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.
7. Don't let the other end touch metal, then connect it to the positive (+) terminal of the good battery.

   Use the remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.

8. Now take the negative (-) (black) lead. First connect it to the good battery's negative (-) terminal. Use the remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one. Don't let the other end touch metal yet.

   Do not connect the negative (-) lead to the negative (-) terminal on the flat battery because this can cause sparks.

9. Attach the other end of the negative lead to a heavy metal part on the engine of the vehicle with the flat battery, or to a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

   Attach the lead at least 45 cm (18 inches) away from the flat battery, but not near engine parts that move.

   Use the remote negative (-) terminal if your vehicle has one.

10. Start the vehicle with the good battery. Run the engine for a while.

11. Then try to start the other vehicle.

    If the engine does not start after a few tries, the vehicle may need service.

12. Remove the leads in reverse order to prevent electrical shorting.

NOTICE

Damage to your vehicle may result from electrical shorting if jumper leads are connected or disconnected incorrectly. To prevent electrical shorting, take care that the leads do not touch each other or any other metal.

Remove the leads in the correct order.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

13. Re-install the positive (+) terminal cover.

■ TOWING

See your dealer or a professional towing service if you need to have your vehicle towed.

Tow the vehicle on a platform trailer.

■ ENGINE OVERHEATING

⚠ CAUTION

Steam from an overheated engine can burn you badly. Stay away from the engine if you see or hear steam coming from it.

The engine coolant temperature gauge shows the engine coolant temperature. If the pointer reaches the shaded warning area of the gauge, the engine is too hot!

An overheat warning message may appear in the driver information centre display.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" in Section 1 for more information.

To avoid added strain on a hot engine, the air conditioning compressor is automatically turned off.

If you see or hear steam coming from the engine, stop and turn the engine off. Do not open the bonnet until the engine has cooled down.

If you get the overheat warning with no sign of steam:

1. Turn off your air conditioner and turn on the heater at high speed.
2. In heavy traffic, shift to **N** (Neutral) while stopped.

   Pull over and stop the vehicle as soon as it is safe to do so. Allow the engine to idle for a few minutes.

If the coolant temperature gauge still shows an overheated condition, pull over, stop and park your vehicle right away.

If there is still no sign of steam, run the engine at idle speed for about 3 minutes.

If the overheat warning continues, turn off the engine and get everyone out of the vehicle right away.

If the coolant in the coolant tank has been boiling, do not touch it until it has cooled down.

The vehicle should be parked on a level surface.

The coolant level can be checked by looking at the see-through recovery reservoir without having to remove the cap.

The level in the coolant recovery tank should be at or above the **FULL COLD** mark.

If the coolant level is low, there may be a leak in the cooling system.

⚠ *CAUTION*

An electric cooling fan can start even if the engine is not running. Be careful around any under-bonnet electric fan.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Engine parts may be very hot. Do not touch them.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not run the engine if there is a leak. All the coolant could leak out and cause an engine fire. You could be burnt.

NOTICE

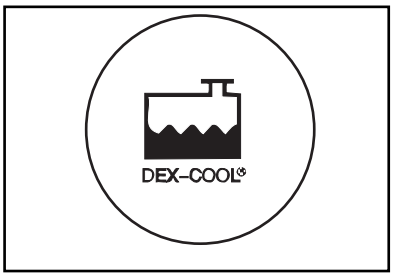
Running your engine without coolant could cause engine damage that wouldn't be covered by your warranty.

If the coolant is leaking, have it fixed immediately.

If the coolant is not leaking, start the engine again.

If the coolant is not leaking and the engine is overheated, the engine cooling fans should be running. If not, the fans must be serviced.

Turn off the engine.



Checking and Adding Coolant

The coolant level can be checked by looking at the see-through recovery reservoir without having to remove the cap.

The vehicle must be on a level surface.

The level should be at or above the **FULL COLD** mark.

If the coolant level is low, add a 50/50 mixture of water and DEX-COOL® coolant to bring the level to the proper mark.

See "Engine Coolant" in Section 4.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Adding only plain water or a liquid other than the recommended coolant can be dangerous. The engine could overheat, but you would not get the overheat warning. The engine could catch on fire and you or others could be burnt.

NOTICE

If there is too much water in the coolant mixture, the liquid could freeze and crack the engine and other vehicle parts.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Under some conditions the ethylene glycol in engine coolant is combustible. To avoid being burnt, **do not** spill coolant on the exhaust system or on hot engine parts. If you have any doubt, have this operation performed by a qualified technician.

NOTICE

Do not substitute any liquids for the proper coolant mixture. Otherwise, premature corrosion may result and the engine coolant will require change sooner.

Damage caused by the use of any coolant that is not recommended is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

When the coolant in the tank is up to the proper mark, go back in and start your vehicle. If the coolant temperature gauge still shows an overheat condition, you can add coolant directly to the radiator, but the radiator has to cool before you can do it.

⚠ *CAUTION*

The engine has a non-pressurised coolant tank cap and a pressurised radiator cap.

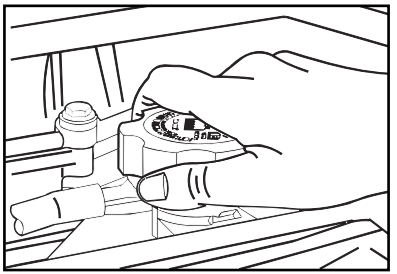
Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the radiator cap when the engine and cooling system are hot.

Here's how to add coolant to the radiator:

NOTICE

The engine has a specific radiator fill procedure.

Failure to follow this procedure may result in the engine overheating and in severe engine damage.

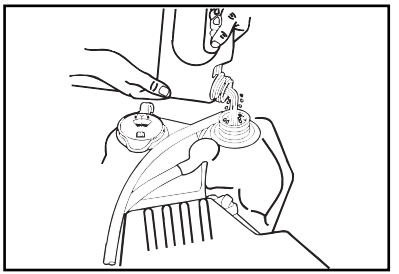


1. To remove the cap when the cooling system is no longer hot, turn it slowly one full turn to the left and then stop.

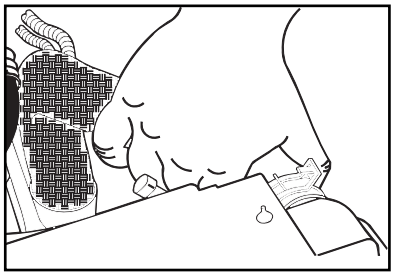
   If you hear a "hiss", wait for that to stop. The "hiss" means there is still some pressure left. Then, remove the cap.

NOTE:

If, at any time during this procedure, coolant begins to flow out of the filler neck, re-install the radiator pressure cap.



2. Fill the radiator with the right mixture, up to the base of the filler neck.
3. Then go over to the coolant recovery tank and fill it up to the **FULL COLD** mark.
4. Put the cap back on the coolant recovery tank, but leave the radiator cap off.



5. Start the engine and let it run until you can feel that the upper radiator hose is getting hot (watch out for the engine cooling fan). By this time, the coolant level inside the radiator filler neck will be lower.
6. Add more of the right mixture through the filler neck until the level reaches the base of the filler neck.
7. Re-install the pressure cap.
8. Allow the engine to idle for a few minutes until normal operating temperature is reached. Then, shut off the engine.

   See "Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge" in Section 1.
9. When the engine and cooling system have cooled down, check the coolant level in the recovery tank again.

   If the level in the recovery tank has dropped, add more coolant to bring the level back up to the proper mark.
10. Repeat steps 8 and 9 until the coolant level stabilises.

    Always check the coolant level regularly after the filling process.

NOTICE

The radiator cap is a pressure-type cap and must be tightly installed to prevent coolant loss and possible engine damage from overheating.

■ ENGINE FAN NOISE

Your vehicle is fitted with a clutched engine cooling fan.

Under most driving conditions, the fan clutch is not fully engaged.

This improves fuel economy and reduces noise.

Under heavy vehicle loading, trailer towing or high outside temperatures, the fan speed increases when the clutch engages.

An increase in fan noise is normal.

You may also hear fan noise when you start the engine.

The noise will go away when the fan slows down and the clutch disengages.

⚠ *CAUTION*

An electric cooling fan can start even if the engine is not running. Be careful around any under-bonnet electric fan.

■ CHANGING A FLAT TYRE

⚠ *CAUTION*

- All passengers must be out of the vehicle when it is being jacked.
- Do not jack a vehicle with a trailer attached. Remove the trailer first.
- Only jack the vehicle on hard level surfaces.
- Use the jack only at the designated lifting points. Use in other locations may result in the vehicle falling off the jack, or damage to the vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- Do not start or run the engine while the vehicle is supported by the jack.
- Use the jack only for lifting the vehicle when changing wheels.
- Do not get under a vehicle supported only by a jack; use vehicle support stands.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If using a jack (or hoist) other than the jack supplied with the vehicle, refer to "Changing the Flat Tyre" later in this section for the correct lifting positions.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Lifting a vehicle and getting under it to do maintenance or repairs is dangerous without the appropriate safety equipment and training.

The jack provided with your vehicle is designed only for changing a flat tyre and should only be used for that purpose.

If the jack is used for anything else, you or others could be badly injured or killed if the vehicle slips off the jack.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Avoid further tyre and wheel damage by driving very slowly to a level place and stopping. Turn on your hazard warning flasher.

Changing a tyre can cause injury. The vehicle can slip off the jack and injure you or other people.

To help prevent the vehicle from moving while changing the flat tyre:

- Park on a firm, level surface.
- Set the park brake firmly.
- Place the automatic gear shift in **P** (Park), or the manual gear shift in **1** (First) or **R** (Reverse).

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the automatic transmission is in **P** (Park) or the manual transmission is in gear.
- Turn off the engine.
- Do not start the vehicle while it is raised on the jack.
- Before jacking, have all passengers get out of the vehicle.
- Put blocks at the front and rear of the tyre furthest away from the one being changed.

Jack and Spare Tyre Removal

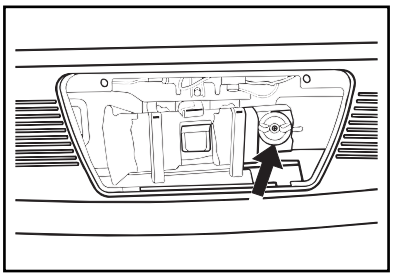
The jack storage bag and tool bag are located in the swing-gate.

To remove the equipment, do the following:

1. Open the swing-gate.

   See "Swing-Gate" in Section 1 for more information.

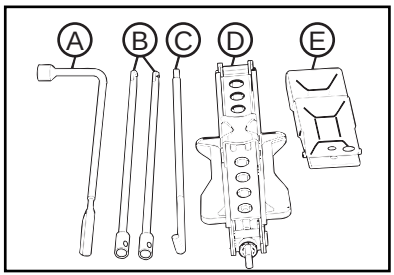
2. Lift the two latches and pull the jack cover off.



3. Turn the wing nut anti-clockwise to release the jack storage bag and tool bag.

4. Remove the jack storage bag and tool bag.

   If your vehicle has locking wheel nuts, the key is in the tool bag.



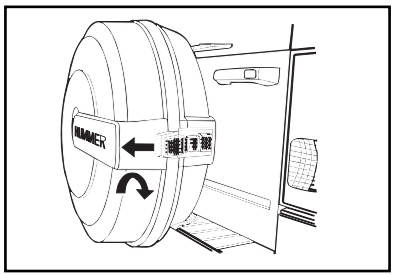
5. Unfasten the straps holding the wheel blocks to the jack.

   Remove the jack Ⓓ and wheel blocks Ⓔ from the storage bag.

6. Remove the extensions Ⓑ and the wrench Ⓐ from the tool bag.

7. Remove jack handle Ⓒ.

The spare tyre is attached to the tyre carrier on the outside of the vehicle.

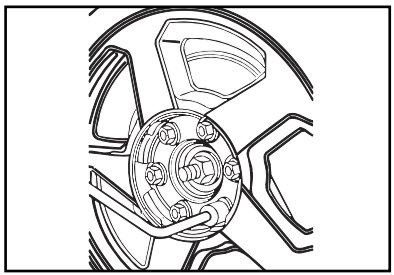


To access the spare tyre, do the following:

1. Release the latch and open the spare tyre cover.

   To release the latch, pull the latch rearward and turn it away from the cover.

2. To remove the centre cap, place the flat end of the wheel wrench in the slot on the wheel and gently pry it off.



3. Remove the wheel nuts and take off the tyre.

   - NOTE:

     This step may require two people.

   For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.

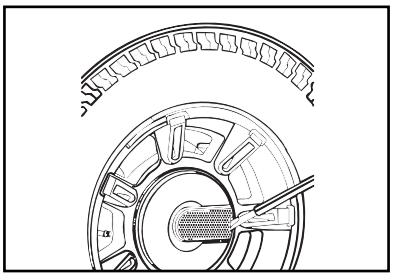
   See "Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment" later in this section for more information.

4. Always close and latch the spare tyre cover.

NOTICE

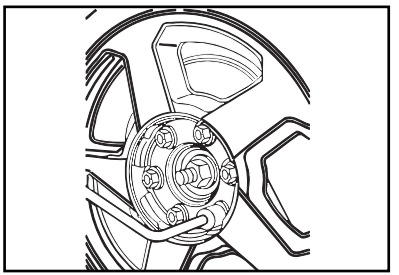
Make sure the spare tyre cover is completely closed before opening the swing-gate.

Opening the swing-gate with the spare tyre cover unlatched could damage the vehicle.



Changing the Flat Tyre

1. To remove the centre cap, place the flat end of the wheel wrench in the slot on the wheel and gently pry it off.

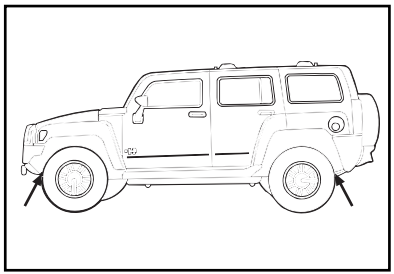


2. Loosen the wheel nuts with the wheel wrench. Do not remove them yet.

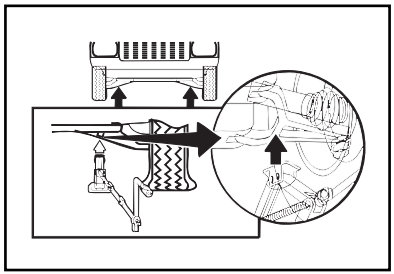
   For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.

3. Assemble the wheel wrench and the two jack handle extensions.

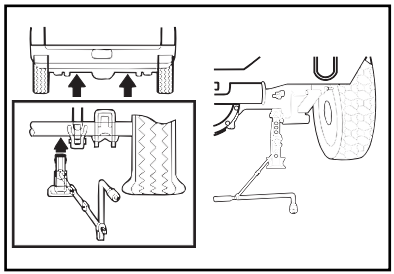
   Attach the jack handle to the jack.



4. Place the jack under the jacking point nearest the tyre you want to change.



- If the flat tyre is on a front wheel, place the jack on the front lower control arm along the bar that runs front-to-back.



- If the flat tyre is on a rear wheel, place the jack under the rear axle.

5. Turn the wheel wrench clockwise to raise the jack.

   Raise the jack until the jack head fits firmly into place.

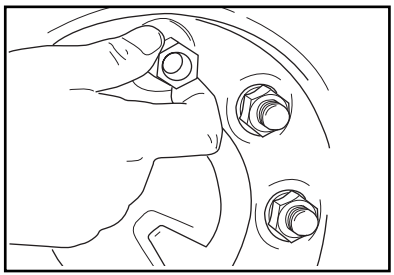
⚠ CAUTION

Getting under a vehicle when it is jacked up is dangerous. If the vehicle slips off the jack, you could be badly injured or killed. No person should place any portion of their body under a vehicle when it is supported only by a jack.

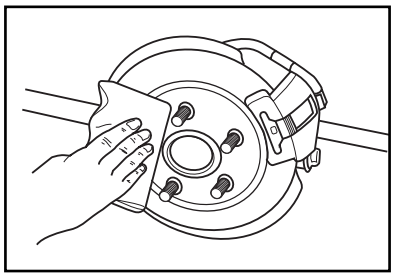
⚠ CAUTION

Raising your vehicle with the jack improperly positioned can damage the vehicle or may allow the vehicle to fall off the jack. To avoid personal injury and vehicle damage, be sure to fit the jack lift head into the proper location before raising the vehicle.

6. Raise the vehicle off the ground until there is room for the spare tyre to fit.



7. Remove the wheel nuts and take off the tyre.



8. Remove any dirt or rust from the wheel bolts, mounting surfaces and spare wheel.

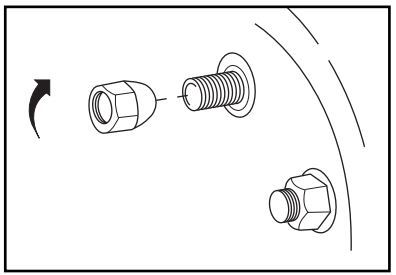
⚠ *CAUTION*

Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Never use oil or grease on studs, nuts or bolts. If you do, the nuts or bolts might come loose. Your wheel could fall off, causing a serious accident.

9. Place the spare tyre on the wheel mounting surface.



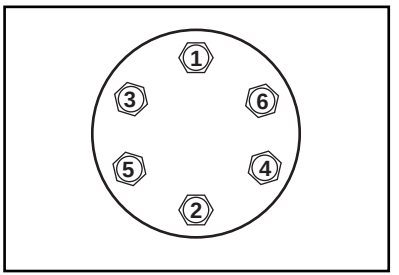
10. Install the wheel nuts with the rounded end toward the wheel and tighten by hand.

    Continue tightening the wheel nuts with the wheel wrench until the wheel is held against the hub.

    Tighten the wheel nuts by turning the wheel wrench clockwise.

    For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.

11. Turn the wheel wrench anti-clockwise to lower the vehicle.
12. Lower the jack completely.



13. Tighten the nuts firmly with a wrench in the pattern shown above.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to become loose and even come off. This could lead to an accident. Be sure to use the correct wheel nuts. If you have to replace them, be sure to get the right kind. Stop somewhere as soon as you can and have the nuts tightened with a torque wrench to the proper torque.

See "Specifications and Capacities" in Section 4 for the proper wheel nut torque.

NOTICE

Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

14. When you install the wheel and tyre, you must also re-install the centre cap. Place the cap on the wheel and tap it into place until it sits flush with the wheel.
15. Restow tyre and jacking equipment in reverse order as removal.

    See "Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment" later in this section for more information.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Storing a jack, a tyre or other equipment in the passenger's compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store all these in the proper place.

16. Always close and latch the spare tyre cover.

After installing the spare tyre on your vehicle, stop as soon as possible to make sure the tyre is correctly inflated.

Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment

TYRE STORAGE

Store the flat tyre where the spare tyre was stored.

To restow the tyre on the spare tyre carrier, do the following:

1. Release the latch and open the spare tyre cover.
2. Mount the tyre on the swing-gate.

   - NOTE:

     This step may require two people.

3. Install the wheel nuts and tighten by hand.
4. Tighten the nuts firmly using the wheel wrench.

   For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.
5. Try to move the tyre with your hands to be sure that it is secured in place.
6. When you install the wheel and tyre, you must also reinstall the centre cap. Place the cap on the wheel and tap it into place until it sits flush with the wheel.
7. Always close and latch the spare tyre cover.

NOTICE

Make sure the spare tyre cover is completely closed before opening the swing-gate.

Opening the swing-gate with the spare tyre cover unlatched could damage the vehicle.

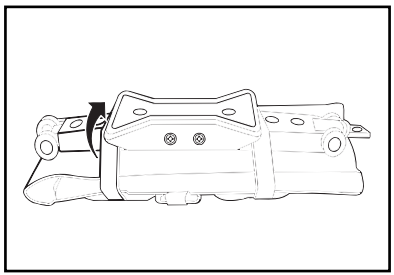
See "Rear-Mounted Spare Tyre" later in this section for more information.

JACKING EQUIPMENT STORAGE

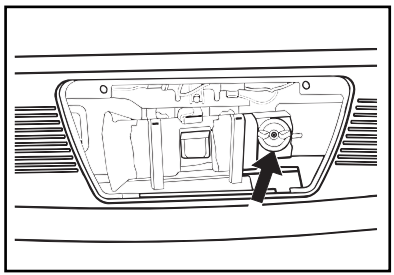
Restow the jacking equipment in the proper storage areas.

To stow the equipment:

1. Return the equipment to the tool bag.
2. Place the jack and wheel blocks in the storage bag and slide the straps through the rings on the bag.



3. Place the jack storage bag behind the tabs in the swing-gate, on top of the tool bag.



4. Secure the jack and tool bag with the wing nut retainer.
5. To re-install the cover, insert the tabs into the holes on the swing-gate.

   Press the latches down firmly.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Storing a jack, a tyre or other equipment in the passenger's compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store all these in the proper place.

Rear-Mounted Spare Tyre

The spare tyre is attached to the tyre carrier on the outside of the vehicle.

Always close and latch the spare tyre cover.

NOTICE

Make sure the spare tyre cover is completely closed before opening the swing-gate.

Opening the swing-gate with the spare tyre cover unlatched could damage the vehicle.

Although the spare tyre was fully inflated when your vehicle was new, it can lose air after a time.

Check the inflation pressure regularly.

See the tyre information label for the proper tyre inflation specifications.

To determine the location of your vehicle's tyre information label, see "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

After installing the spare tyre on your vehicle, stop as soon as possible to make sure the tyre is correctly inflated.

Have a damaged or flat road tyre repaired as soon as you can.

Of course it is best to replace your spare with a road tyre as soon as you can. Your spare will last longer and be in good shape in case you need to use it again.

Do not mix tyres and wheels of different sizes because they will not fit. Keep the spare tyre and wheel together.

■ IF YOUR VEHICLE GETS STUCK

If your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, ice or snow, you will need to spin the wheels.

Do not, however, spin the wheels too fast.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If you let your tyres spin at high speed, they could explode. You or others could be injured. Also, the transmission or other parts of the vehicle could overheat and cause an engine fire or other damage.

If the vehicle gets stuck, spin the wheels as little as possible. Do not spin the wheels above 55 km/h (35 mph), as shown on the speedometer.

NOTICE

Spinning the wheels can destroy parts of the vehicle, including the tyres.

Spinning the wheels too fast while shifting the transmission back and forth could destroy the transmission.

For information about using tyre chains on your vehicle, see "Tyre Chains" under "Tyres" in Section 4.

Rocking Your Vehicle

To free your vehicle when it is stuck:

1. Turn the steering wheel left and right to clear the area around the front wheels.

   NOTE:

   Your vehicle has a traction control system that will activate when it senses that the wheels are spinning.

   See Section 1 for more information on the traction control system.

2. Press the traction control button, located on the instrument panel near the sound system, to turn the Traction Control System and the Stabilitrak System off.

   See the following in Section 1 for more information:

   - Traction Control System
   - Stabilitrak® System

3. Then, with the wheels straight ahead, do the following:

   Shift the transmission back and forth between **R** (Reverse) and a forward gear (first or second gear for vehicles with manual transmissions), spinning the wheels as little as possible.

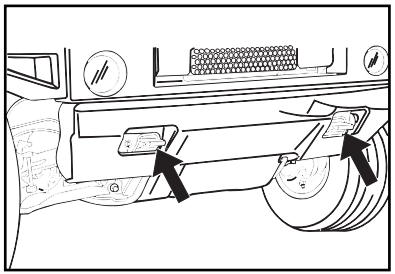
   Wait until the wheels stop spinning before shifting gears.

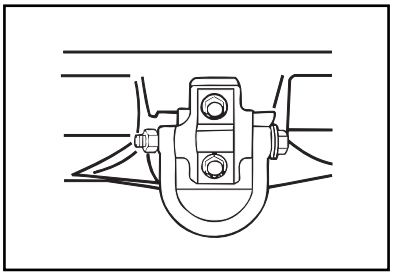
   Release the accelerator pedal while you shift and press it lightly when in gear.

The rocking motion may free the vehicle.

If it does not, you may need to have the vehicle towed out.

Also, see "Recovery Hooks".





Recovery Hooks

Your vehicle is fitted with two front recovery hooks and one rear recovery hook.

You may use them to pull the vehicle out if it is stuck in sand, mud, snow, etc.

⚠ *CAUTION*

During use, keep people away from the vicinity of the recovery hooks and any chains or cables.

Always pull the vehicle straight out. Never pull on the hooks at a sideways angle.

NOTICE

Never use the recovery hooks or brush guard for towing your vehicle. The vehicle could be damaged and the repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

■ DATA COLLECTION AND EVENT DATA RECORDERS

Your vehicle has computer modules that monitor and control vehicle systems and performance. These modules may record and store this information for future use.

Stored information may be used to help diagnose and repair malfunctions. It can also be used to improve driving safety and crash performance.

Some modules may also record data about how you operate the vehicle, such as the rate of fuel consumption or average vehicle speed.

These modules may also retain the owner's personal preferences, such as radio pre-sets, seat positions and temperature settings.

The event data recorder in your vehicle is designed to record data related to vehicle dynamics and safety systems.

During a crash, your vehicle may record information about the condition of the vehicle and how it was operated, and how the various safety systems performed.

Data is recorded only if a non-trivial crash situation occurs.

In most cases, data is recorded for only about 30 seconds.

Special equipment is needed to retrieve this data.

Law enforcement agencies or others may have equipment that can retrieve the information if they have access to the vehicle or to the device that stores the data.

While no personal data is recorded by the event data recorder, law enforcement agencies or others may combine the data stored by your vehicle with the personal information routinely acquired during a crash investigation.

GM will only access this information with the consent of the vehicle owner or lessee, in response to an official request of police or similar government office, as part of GM's defence of litigation, or as required by law.

Data that GM collects or receives may also be used for GM research needs or may be made available to others for research purposes, where a need is shown and the data is not tied to a specific vehicle or vehicle owner.

Some vehicles use radio frequency identification technology for features such as tyre pressure monitoring and keyless access systems. This technology does not use or record personal information or link to any other system containing this type of information.

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